The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXVI. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1884. NEW SERIES, NO. 5,486.

CINCINNATI

Is the great Industrial center of the West, employing a capital of over $75,000,000 in manufacturing alone. In 5,335 factories there are engaged 86,293 hands, producing an annual aggregate of over $200,000,000 in manufactured goods.

The following are among the most reliable and extensive Manufacturing and Mercantile establishments in Cincinnati:

[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
ARCHITECTURAL
And ARTISTIC IRON WORKS,
J. P. WALTON & CO.,
Culvert and Harrison Sts., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1877.]
ARCHITECTURAL
IRON ROOFING and Siding and Corrugated Iron of all kinks, the Largest Manufacturers in the United States,
PORTER IRON ROOFING CO., 101, 103 and 105 West Front St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1848.]
ARCHITECTURAL
GALVANIZED Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Sky Lights and Tin and Slate Roofing.
WITT & BROWN,
144 West Third St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
ARIBA ROASTED COFFEE.
Has no equal.
E. J. WILSON & CO.,
Importers of Coffees, Indigo and Spices, 48 W. Second St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1858.]
BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS and IMPORTERS,
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
61, 63 and 65 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Catalogues of all departments (some twenty in number) mailed on application.

[ESTABLISHED 1840.]
BRASS GOODS, Etc.
Machinists, Steam and Gas Fitters, Boiler-Makers, Engineers' and Plumbers' Tools and Supplies; also Wrought Iron Pipe and Boiler Tubes, Malleable and Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings, Brass and Composition Castings. WM. KIRKUP & SON, S. e. cor. Pearl and Ludlow sts., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1827.]
CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Landaus, Landaulets, Broughams, Rockaways, Victorias and Phaetons in great variety. The GEO. C. MILLER SONS' Carriage Co., 19, 21 and 23 West Seventh St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1817.]
CINCINNATI
TYPE FOUNDRY,
201 Vine Street.
ESTIMATES AND SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION

[ESTABLISHED 1865.]
CINCINNATI STAMPING CO.
Manufacturers of Plain, Stamped and Japanned Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron Ware.
Jobbers and Importers of Metals,
Southeast Cor. Pearl and Lawrence Streets, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1857.]
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS,
The Planters' Oil Machinery Co.,
134 West Second Street, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1837.]
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. W. McALPIN & CO.,
101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St. CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1840.]
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, Etc.
KNOST BROS. & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Sporting Goods, Toys, Base Ball, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Supplies. Exclusive Agents for Neely's Patent "Adjustable Muscle" Roller Skate. Jobbers and Rinks supplied at manufacturers' prices. 137 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1845.]
FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
An unrivaled record. Not an instance on record where one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s Burglar-proof or Fire and Burglar-proof Safes has been forced open and robbed of a dollar by burglars. "We offer a reward of $1,000 for proof to the contrary."—[The Hall Safe and Lock Co., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1838.]
FURNITURE.
The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. have the largest furniture factory in the world, and ship to all quarters of the civilized globe. Send 50 cts. in stamps for their mammoth and richly illustrated catalogue representing nearly 8,000 articles of furniture. Prices the lowest. Salesrooms 107, 109, 111, 113 West Fourth st., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]
GAS FIXTURES and LAMP GOODS.
Artistic and Special Designs for Gas or Oil Fixtures furnished when desired.
McHENRY & CO.,
2 East Fourth & 100 and 102 Main St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1842.]
GOLD PENS.

JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Patent Pencils, Stylegraphic and Fountain Pens, 19 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Price Lists mailed free.

[ESTABLISHED 1838.]
GRATES AND MANTELS.
W. W. MAGILL & SONS, Manufacturers,
6, 7 and 8 Burnet House Block,
Third St., west of Vine, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1844.]
GROCERIES.
Wholesale, Importing and Jobbing.
WM. GLENN & SONS,
68, 70 and 72 Vine Street, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1867.]
HATS, FURS and CLOAKS.
"Headquarters of Fashion."
A. E. BURKHARDT & CO.,
113 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

[ESTABLISHED 1854.]
RANGES.
Wrought Iron Portable Ranges for Hotel and Family use, and all kinds of Hotel Implements for culinary purposes.
JOHN VAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
No. 10 East Fourth Street..... CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1861.]
SHIRTS.
Shirts made to order and ready made (our own make). Send for circular containing cuts showing styles of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Also formula for self-measurement.
A. J. CLARK,
Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
STARCH.
The Matchless Brand "Nickel Gloss" Laundry Starch. The new idea, in package parcels, that paralyzes competition.
ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
Manufacturer, 12 and 14 West Second St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1819.]
STOVES.
The "Champion Monitor" Cooking Stoves and the "Clifton" and "Windsor" Heating Stoves.
WM. RESOR & CO., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1864.]
WATCH CASES.
More than 500,000 Gold and Silver Watch Cases, all stamped "DUEBER," are now in the pockets of the people, and all having one in their possession can rest assured that they have the very best made. DUEBER WATCH CASE MANUFACTURING CO., NEWPORT, KY., OPPOSITE CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1873.]
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Complete outfits of machinery for Planing Mills, Carpenters, Furniture and Chair Factories and all Wood-workers, also for Car Railroad Shops, also Band Saw Mills for cutting Fine Lumber. Address the Manufacturers,
COODESMAN & EGAN CO.,
Front, near Central Ave., CINCINNATI.

CLOTHING.

SEE WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR YOU!

We assure you it will give us no trouble to show you the extent of the reductions made on large lines of Overcoats and Suits for Men and Boys. These reductions effect our very best Clothing, as can be seen at a glance. We desire to rapidly reduce stock, and, by *the mark-down plan*, serve our patrons a good turn. The service to us will come hereafter in the use of your ready cash.

Each garment ticket shows the former price and amount of reduction.

H. A. WITHERSPOON,

OAK HALL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Fourth and Jefferson.

WINES.

OLD, OLD SHERRY,

AMONTILADO PASADO,
$18 PER DOZEN.

A. FONDA & SONS

339 FOURTH AVE.,
Direct Importers of Groceries, Wines and Segars.

ART GOODS, ETC.

HARD WOOD
Interior Work,
FROM
Our Own or Architects' Drawings.

Doors, Stairways,
Casings, Counters,
Wainscoting, Store Fixtures,
Inlaid Floors, Furniture,

WOOD MANTELS,

TILE HEARTHS AND FACINGS,
Open Fireplaces, Grates, Fenders, Etc.

J. V. ESCOTT & SONS,

521 Fourth Ave.

IRON PIPE, ETC.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE,

BOILER TUBES,
BELTING,
Steam Pumps
OF ALL KINDS,
HOSE, PACKING
Engine Trimmings,
BRASS GOODS,
FINDINGS AND SUPPLIES
FOR
Factories, Mills, Mines, Foundries, Machinists, Etc.

W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO.,

421 West Main Street,
au26 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

PLOWS.

TO THE PLOW TRADE.

IN former seasons our Plows have been simply VARNISHED. Hereafter, to distinguish them from inferior varnished plows of similar sizes and styles by other makers, we have determined to PAINT our implements. All our Steel Plows will be RED, TIPPED BLACK, and all our Cast Plows will be BLUE.

Look for our name and trade-mark on all plows. THOS. MEIKLE & CO.,
se6 eodtf-1p Louisville, Ky.

NOTIONS, ETC.

GOEBEL & GERST,

DEALERS IN
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND FANCY GOODS,
524 Main, between Fifth and Sixth Sts.,
jal d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

INSURANCE.

40th Semi-Annual
STATEMENT
OF THE
TRAVELERS
INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1884.
Paid-up Cash Capital, $600,000

ASSETS.

Real estate	$705,353 99
Cash on hand and in bank	38,044 79
Loans on bond and mortgage, real estate	2,804,631 48
Interest on loans accrued, but not due	60,608 58
Loans on collateral security	322,061 07
Deferred life premiums	77,105 01
Premiums due and unreported on life policies	55,562 63
United States Government bonds	286,300 00
State, county and municipal bonds	773,686 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	1,207,520 00
Bank stocks	812,414 00
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds	118,100 00
Total assets	$7,435,977 85

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, four per cent., Life dep't	$4,511,259 33
Reserve for reinsurance, Accident department	701,501 94
Claims unadjusted and not due, and all other liabilities	354,720 00
Total liabilities	$5,567,487 27
Surplus as regards policy holders	$1,868,490 58

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number of Life Policies written in 1883	2,100
Whole number of Life Policies in force	14,378
Gain in Life Policies in Force	935
Amount Life Insurance in force	$25,005,604 00
Gain in amount in force in 1883	$2,169,271 00
Paid Policy-holders in Life Department	$2,667,639 59

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of Accident Policies written in 1883	116,139
Gain in Policies over 1882	13,018
Gain in Premiums over 1882	$215,275 80
Whole number Accident Policies written	962,591
Number Accident Claims paid in 1883	17,025
Am't Accident Claims paid in '83	$864,325 21
Whole number Accident Claims paid	101,781
Whole Amount Accident Claims paid	$6,310,637 56
Total Losses paid, both Departments	$8,978,277 15

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.
GEO. ELLIS, Actuary. ED. V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies. J. B. LEWIS, M. D., Surgeon and Adjuster.

JOHN B. PIRTLE, State Agent,
Cor. Main and Bullitt sts., Louisville, Ky.

WIRE.

WIRE.
GALVANIZED
FENCE
WIRE.
Prepare for Spring Floods and Put Up Wire Fences.
POST-HOLE DIGGERS, SPADES, Etc.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

PIANOS.

PIANOS
HINZEN & ROSEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS
ALSO dealers in Organs and all kinds of small musical instruments and 5-cent sheet music. No. 410 Market st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Factory Eighteenth and Grayson sts.

HARDWARE.

PLANES, SAWS.
HARDWARE GENERALLY.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Convent of Notre Dame, at Belleville, Ill.

Twenty-seven Lives Known to Be Lost and a Large Number Seriously Injured.

A Search for the Remains of the Unfortunates in Progress and Eleven Bodies Recovered.

A Scene of Panic and Horror Which Must Be Left for the Imagination to Picture.

NAMES OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Details of the burning of the Institute of Immaculate Conception, Sisters of Notre Dame, at Belleville, Ill., last night, are still meager. About 60 pupils were in the school, ranging from 10 years to full grown, all girls, and several teachers and other inmates of the building. The fire is said to have started in the rear of the third story, which is used as a dormitory, and an attempt was made by the Sisters to extinguish it, but this failing efforts were made to remove the pupils. The flames spread so rapidly, however, that no order could be preserved, and a panic seized both the children and Sisters and there was a wild, confused rush to escape. Forty or more pupils are known to have got out or were taken from the building and given shelter in neighboring houses, but several in their fright jumped from the windows and were either killed or injured.

MISS MARY CAMPBELL, a teacher, of East St. Louis, leaped from the third story, and died in a few moments.

Another, whose name was not ascertained, climbed to the roof of the portico, and either fell or was blown off and fatally injured.

Among the others injured by jumping are: DAISY EBERMAN, residence four miles from Belleville.

AGNES SCHREIDER and LOU MOTT, East St. Louis.

FANNY RENKER, of Washington, Mo.

SISTER REPARATA.

SISTER STYLITA.

SISTER MANUSSA.

Fifteen or twenty smaller pupils, and also Sister Mary Jerome, the Lady Superior, were missing at a late hour last night. It is feared some of them have

PERISHED IN THE BUILDING.

Searching parties were actively at work to-day, and further information will be obtained later. The scene of the fire was one of the wildest excitement and terror. The streets in the vicinity were thronged with people anxious to be of service, but owing to the rapid spread of the flames were helpless to render aid, while terror-stricken parents rushed frantically around searching for their missing children and wailing over their supposed losses. The fire department was of little avail against the mad rush of the surging flames, and in an hour the entire building was in ruins.

Another report says that the fire started from a furnace in the basement, and this seems the most probable, as the flames spread upward, cutting off most of the exits and compelling some pupils and Sisters to leap from the windows.

A dispatch just received from Belleville says that the bodies of 22 pupils and 5 teachers, including the Mother Superior, have either been recovered or are known to be in the ruins, and expect to have a full list early to-night.

LATER PARTICULARS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The following dispatch from Belleville to the Associated Press gives further particulars of the frightful calamity: The fire at the Convent of Notre Dame last night was the most destructive to life and property Belleville has ever experienced. A visit to the scene this morning found the fire department still on duty endeavoring to quench the flames so as to preserve in a recognizable shape the bodies of the victims. When the ruins were sufficiently cooled, a volunteer corps of men went to work to bring out the bodies. It was a terrible sight. At times the searchers would find two or three charred masses huddled close together, seemingly seeking protection in one another from the advancing and terrible flames. Two bodies were found in the rear part of the building burned into an unrecognizable mass, but the majority were found beneath where the dormitory was situated. They seemed to have sought shelter in this room too late to recognize that their escape was impossible. The flames beneath, eating away the supports, let down the floor into the seething vortex of fire and smoke. The loss of life is much greater than mentioned in last night's brief dispatch. Instead of being two, as at first supposed, the total known deaths are 27, 22 of which are pupils and five Sisters. Among the latter is the Sister Superior. On the fourth floor the pupil boarders, with three Sisters, slept. On the third floor the remaining Sisters slept, and on the second, or floor above the basement, what are termed the orphans and half orphans slept. On this second floor the inmates escaped and were saved.

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE SAVED:

PROXIE SCHLERNITZAEUR.
MAMIE FITZGERALD.
ANNA FRANKIE.
MAGGIE DONOHUE.
OBRA MONTGOMERY.
EMILY FOURNIE.

On this flour also were the following candidates for the vail, who escaped:

MISS JOSEPHINE.
MISS BRIDGET.
MISS JOHANNA.
MISS GAETCHEN.
MISS ELIZA.

THE MISSING ARE:

MARTHA MAUNTIL, Carondelot, Mo.
MARY BARTELLS.
MISS CERIE.
JOSEPHINE PLOUDRE, daughter of County Commissioner Ploudre, Centerville Station, Illinois.
LOTTA PIERSON, St. Louis.
SUSIE WELMAR, St. Louis.
EMMA STARK, Carbondale, Ill.
MAMIE SCALING, St. Louis.
AGNES SCALING, St. Louis.
LIZZIE ISCH, Centerville Station.
LAURA THOMPSON, Chester, Ill.
MAMIE PULSE, Columbia, Ill.
MINNIE BAILEY, Belleville.
HILDA HAMMEL, Trenton, Ill.
EMILY LEONHART, Trenton.
VIRGINIA HUNGILMAN, Belleville.
KITTIE URBANA, Vandalia.
GERTRUDE STRUNCK, Germany.
MARY BIEN, Belleville.
MARY MANNING, St. Louis.
DELPHIA SCHLERNITZGAUER, Belleville.
SISTER SUPERIOR MARY JEROME.
SISTER AGNELIA.
SISTER EDWINA.

Miss Baudre was a grand-daughter of Col. John Thomas, of this city. Sister Mary Jerome was known in the world as Barbara Heil, and was born at Pittsburgh, Pa. Sister Modrida was known as Jennie Riley, and was born near Milwaukee; Sister Edwina as Bridget McCaffrey, born in Ireland, and Sister Agnelia as Margaret Shanahan, born in New Orleans.

THE FIRE HAD ITS ORIGIN

in the furnace in the basement, and when discovered the floor immediately above was ablaze and volumes of smoke rapidly pouring through the stairways, corridors and halls of the building. By the time the sleepers were thoroughly aroused all the avenues of escape were filled with blinding smoke. Then a panic ensued, and it is for the imagination to paint the sorrowful and heart-rending picture. The extreme cold retarded the work of the firemen, and even if they could have reached the scene without delay they could have been of but little service in rescuing the victims. There are no ladders in the fire department, and no provisions for such a deplorable emergy had been made by the managers of the institution. The unfortunate inmates were therefore powerless to relieve themselves, and those who were witnesses to the horrible holocaust were unable to assist them. The manner of the escape of each of the survivors could not be learned.

DAISY EBERMAN was slightly injured.

AGNES SCHNEIDER jumped from a window, but was not dangerously injured.

LOU MOTT was quite badly hurt.

DENA HORN and FANNIE BRINKER were seriously, but not fatally, injured.

BODIES RECOVERED AND IDENTIFIED.

At 4 P. M. there had been eleven bodies recovered from the ruins, and the Sisters and the friends of the unfortunates had succeeded in identifying the following:

MISS WERMAN.
MISS STRUNCK.
MISS MANNING.
MISS HUNZILMAN.
MISS ISCH.
MISS PULSE.

The bodies could only be identified by the clothing, or rather portions of the clothes, which, having been saturated with water, had escaped the flames. All that now remains of the famous Convent of the Immaculate Conception is the charred and broken walls, and in the debris there yet remains the bodies of several unfortunate victims. The building and furnishing were valued at from $65,000 to $75,000; insured for $25,000. The building was originally erected in 1857, since when two wings have been added.

OTHER FIRES.

INCENDIARIES START A CONFLAGRATION AT WHEELING, W. VA., WHICH DOES CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

WHEELING, Jan. 6.—A fire, believed to be incendiary, broke out at 5 o'clock this morning in the extensive brick building occupied by the Bixley Bros.' wagon factory, Dabbs & Reisinger's bent wood works and Beltz & Finding's planing mill, and though the department was promptly on hand, the weather was so cold that they could do little. The fire was finally checked by the bursting of the steam heating pipes in the building and allowing the steam to escape. The loss of Bixley Bros. is $15,000, principally on machinery. Beltz & Finding's loss is nominal, and Dabbs & Reising's $2,000, with no insurance. Bixley's insurance is as follows:

Ætna, Wheeling	$1,762 00
Franklin, Wheeling	1,496 64
Peabody, Wheeling	1,496 14
Manufacturers', Wheeling	1,250 00
Ohio Valley, Wheeling	1,250 00
American, Wheeling	1,176 36
Standard, London	1,225 50
Mercantile, Cleveland	1,225 50
City of London	1,225 50
Commercial, New York	2,451 00
Connecticut, Hartford	1,496 14
Imperial, London	1,225 50
Franklin, Philadelphia	1,250 00
British American, Toronto	1,200 00
London and Lancashire	2,000 00
Guardian, London	2,000 00
Lancashire, England	2,000 00
Royal, London	2,451 00
Total	$28,230 08

The thermometer was 10° below zero. Chief Dunning, of the fire department, had one ear frozen solid, and several firemen had feet and hands frozen. Others had to have their clothing cut off in pieces after the fire, it having frozen to their persons. The thermometer was at zero at 9 P. M.

FREIGHT SHED BURNED.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—At 2:30 this morning fire was discovered in the freight shed of the O. and M. old depot, at the foot of Wood street. The severe weather retarded the work of the firemen, and the destruction of the shed was complete. Three loaded freight cars were also burned. Loss could not be ascertained as to freight, and the shed was old and of little value.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—There is very little more to be said about the fire last night. The carpet house of Rosenthal & Co. received greater damage than was at first thought. Their stock is estimated at $90,000, and was damaged, principally by water, perhaps $20,000; insured for $63,000.

Another fire between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning destroyed four or five little shops and frame residences on Chouteau avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. The total loss is about $10,000; insured for $7,000. Nine fires in all have occurred since yesterday morning, and the firemen are completely worn out. Three engines are disabled and several hundred feet of hose either buried under the ice or badly broken.

PRISONERS SUFFOCATED TO DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—A brief report from Jerseyville says the Court House and jail burned to-night. Four prisoners in the latter were suffocated to death.

AT MINNEISKA, WIS.

WINONA, Jan. 6.—Brooks Bro.'s elevator, at Minneiska, burned at 2 this morning, together with a four-story dwelling and hotel. Loss estimated at $30,000; insurance, $19,000.

AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6.—The Montreal Fertilizing Co.'s warehouse burned. Loss, $30,000; insured.

Murdered and Robbed.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 6.—Benson Hawkins, an old and well-to-do farmer, living alone in South Bristol, was found dead in bed with his head and face horribly mutilated. Robbery was the motive of the murderer. A man named Francis has been arrested.

WHILE feeding the animals at the winter quarters of Forepaugh's circus, at Philadelphia, Abraham Schriber was seized by a tiger, and before the animal could be beaten off the flesh on his arms was dreadfully lacerated.

WITH A SHARP STICK

Postmaster General Gresham Pursues a Violation of the Civil Service Law,

Who, Contrary to Its Provisions, Places on the Books in His Office a Circular

From the Republican Faction Asking and Urging Contributions to the Indiana Campaign Fund.

The Session to Be Opened for Business To-day—The Members Ready For Work.

PROBABILITIES OF A DULL WEEK.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Of course, the Republicans of Indiana must have money to run their campaign this year, and it is natural that they should be looking out for a way to raise it. They have not got Mr. Dorsey and a Star-route fund to draw from now as they had in 1880, so they are seeking out other fountains from which to draw the required wealth. It takes money to run an election campaign in Indiana, and both parties understand that very well. A few weeks since John Overmeyer, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee, had some correspondence here with a few leading Indiana Republicans holding fat Government offices in regard to the best mode to raise some money to start the Indiana campaign. The question discussed in the correspondence was how to secure contributions from the office-holding portion of the Indiana Republicans at Washington without violating civil service law. It was finally concluded to draw up a circular soliciting contributions and place the same upon the desk of all the Indiana Republicans in office in Washington. It was thought best that some man who held no Government connection should be appointed to send out the circulars. According a gentleman named W. S. Odell, who had the confidence of the Indiana Republicans here, was selected for the purpose above indicated. On the first of this month Mr. Odell commenced his money-raising campaign by sending out printed circulars to each Indiana employe of the Government at Washington. A lady in Controller Knox's department of the Treasury, who was honored with one of these pleading circulars, was kind enough to send it to your correspondent. She requested that her name be not given public for fear of the consequences. The circular reads as follows:

TO INDIANA REPUBLICANS IN WASHINGTON:

The Republican State Central Committee are now organizing the state for the ensuing campaign, and with great confidence of success if their efforts are properly seconded. Your attendance is respectfully invited to the fact that money is now needed to meet the expenses of this preliminary work, and that the committee must rely on your zeal and sense of justice for assistance in this matter. They have sent a subscription paper asking voluntary contributions from all true Republicans of the state now in Washington, which has been placed in my hands, and I am ready to receive such subscriptions and remit the proceeds to them. The plan is to make a monthly subscription for six months, payable the 1st of each month. Please inform me at once of the amount you are willing to contribute, beginning with December, 1883. Respectfully, etc., W. S. ODELL,
1,608 F street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1883.

After satisfying myself that a printed copy of the above circular had been placed upon the desk of each and every one of the citizens of Indiana at work in the departments here, I first called upon Postmaster General Gresham, and the following is the result of the visit:

"General, did you receive one of these circulars?"

The General took the circular, read it carefully, and, handing it back, said: "No, sir; I never saw it before."

"That is strange."

"What is strange?"

"Why, that a circular should be distributed through your entire Department and you not see it."

"Do you say that that circular has been sent to all Indianians employed in my Department?"

"I do, sir. It has not only been sent, but laid upon the desk of each one of them."

"Do you know this?"

"I do, sir."

"I can not believe it. Wait till I see Mr. Walker."

The General stepped into the next room to see Mr. Walker, his chief clerk. He returned in a few moments, saying:

"I guess you are right. Mr. Walker got one. It was laid on his desk."

"By whom?"

"That I shall find out."

A little bell tinkled, and a small boy shot forth from an ante-room, and bowed to the Postmaster General.

"Go and tell the Captain of the watch to come here," was the order. The messenger went off in a jiffy to execute the command. While waiting for the watchman, Gen. Gresham sat silent. The information had evidently greatly surprised him and annoyed him not a little. The Captain of the watch appeared. Gen. Gresham looked him full in the face for half a minute or more, and then said:

"Mr. Burnside, how were these printed circulars distributed through this department?"

"They were handed to me by a man down stairs in my room, who asked me to distribute them."

"Did you know what they were?"

"I did not."

"Do you pretend to tell me that you allowed these circulars distributed through this department ignorant of their contents?"

"Yes, sir; I never read one until yesterday."

"Are you in the habit of distributing notes not knowing their contents?"

"I do sometimes, as in this case."

"Do you distribute lottery tickets the same way?"

"No, sir."

"How do you know you do not when you don't open the envelope?"

The Captain of the watch was staggered at this question.

"Do you know the man who gave you the package of these circulars to distribute?"

"No, sir."

"Could you identify him?"

"I might, possibly."

"Then I understand that an entire stranger can walk into this building, and have anything distributed to the clerks he pleases?"

The Captain said nothing.

"You can go for the present," said the General. Then turning to your correspondent, he said:

"I can say to you, sir, that I am surprised at this business. It is a clear violation of the civil-service law in letter and in spirit. I shall certainly give it a thorough investigation. Any one concerned in the distribution of these circulars in my department shall be punished. Of course, no one solicited will contribute a cent without they are so inclined. I am a friend of civil service reform, and will do all in my power to sustain the late law upon that question."

Section 12 of the Civil Service Act reads as follows:

That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by an officer or employe of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy yard, fort or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money, or any other thing of value, for any political purpose whatever.

The other sections bearing upon this subject are as follows:

SEC. 13. No officer or employe of the United States, mentioned in this act, shall discharge or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employe, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk or other person in the service of the United States shall directly or indirectly give or hand over to any other officer, clerk or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of, or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

Section 15 prescribes the penalty as follows:

That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court. Approved January 16, 1883.

If Mr. W. S. Odell did not take these circulars to the department for distribution, who did? If he did he should be immediately arrested and tried for the offense. If he did not it is the sworn duty of the Civil service Commissioners to find out the guilty parties. If they fail in this case the law is a sham and a fraud. It required a dozen or more men in the various departments to circulate these circulars. Surely they were not at all innocent of their contents. If the Civil-service Commissioners can not act, Congress can. Here is a good case. Let the law be tested right now. If the law is worthless let it be repealed.

CONGRESSIONAL LICENSE.

MR. MURPHY, OF IOWA, QUESTIONS, IN A RESOLUTION, THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO REGULATE THE SALE OR TRAFFIC IN LIQUORS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representative Murphy, of Iowa, will to-morrow introduce in the House a resolution declaring that Congress has no legal or constitutional power to regulate the sale or traffic in malt, vinous or alcoholic liquors in the States. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, First—That it is the sense of this House that the matter of restricting or regulating the traffic in alcoholic, malt or vinous liquors in the States belongs properly to the domain of municipal or local government, and does not fall within the scope of the power inherent in the Federal Government by virtue of the Constitution.

Second—That it is the sense of this House that Congress can not appropriately deal with the traffic in alcoholic, malt or vinous liquors, except in so far as may be required to enforce the collection of lawful revenues.

Third—That any attempt at sumptuary legislation by Congress must be in the nature of an infringement of the personal liberty of the citizen.

This resolution will be referred to the Select Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and Mr. Murphy thinks that a majority of that committee will report it favorably to the House.

TO REASSEMBLE TO-DAY.

CONGRESS IN SHAPE TO GET DOWN TO ACTUAL BUSINESS—A DULL WEEK PROPHESIED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Congress will reassemble to-morrow, and its organization is complete. The committees are formed and the machinery in order for beginning the work of legislation. Not much can be discovered to warrant an expression of opinion of what distinctive character the session will be. A feeling of caution, amounting to apparent indifference, in respect to political matters is prevalent, and it is probable that no purely political measures will be brought forward in the few early weeks of the new year. Individual views upon financial and economic matters as embodied in the great number and variety of bills already introduced and to be introduced will be discussed, probably without leading to any immediate action. The business now in the Senate, the revision of its rules, will be followed by the consideration of the proposed joint rules. The discussion will continue the greater part if not all week. The present week in the House promises to be comparatively of little interest.

PENSIONS.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE LAW BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Sub-Committee on Pensions has presented to Commissioner Dudley for his consideration, some changes it is proposed to make in the law. One of them is the reduction of the number of agencies where funds are disbursed from 18 to 10, or 12 at the most, they to be prominent commercial centers. Commissioner Dudley has recommended that the number of examining boards be increased to about 400. At present three surgeons, who receive $2 for each and every examination, constitute the board. There are on these boards between 200 and 300. The sub-committee favors the increase in number, but desires the pay of surgeons to be, instead of $2 for each examination, the first $5 and $1 for each additional case examined a day. The Commissioner is expected to give his opinion on the proposed changes to-morrow. The members of the committee wish to act harmoniously with the Commissioner in every change affecting the appropriation to be made. The Pension Bill no doubt will be reported this week.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

A BILL WHICH WILL INTEREST THIRD-CLASS POSTMASTERS—THE GERMAN HOP CROP—THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE—A COMING CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representative Anderson will introduce in the House to-morrow a bill making same allowance for the rent and fuel for postmasters of third-class offices, as for the first and second-class.

The Secretary of State has received from Horstmann, United States Consul at Nuremburg, Bavaria, a report relating to the hop crop of Germany and Austria for 1883. There has been no failure of the crop in any of the districts in Germany. The entire yield in Germany for 1883 is estimated at a middling one, about 43,000,000 (English) pounds. The quality is generally exceedingly good. The crop in the Austro-Hungarian Empire on the whole is not as satisfactory as in Germany, and amounts to about 10,000,000 pounds.

On Tuesday Gen. Slocum expects to report the Fitz John Porter Bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, and an effort will be made during the week by its friends to have it considered. As some doubt has arisen in regard to the powers of the Committee on Military Affairs to sit as it did during the holiday recess, the committee will again consider the Porter Bill to-morrow, in order to prevent the delay which might otherwise occur when it is reported.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House is proposed for an early day, the object being to consider the policy of the party on subjects likely to come up during the winter.

Injured by a Mob.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Jan. 6.—Jacob Sharkley and John Glenter and child were seriously injured by a drunken mob in a Hungarian boarding house. The mob attacked the house, breaking the doors and windows. Several arrests have been made.

THE bodies of Alice Major and Sarah Marsden, drowned Saturday at Wilkesbarre, Pa., were found beneath the ice.

NEARING A CRISIS.

England and Egypt at Loggerheads on the Subject of the Reconquest of Soudan.

Statement by a Paris Paper That an Irish Uprising is to Occur This Week.

Gladstone's Government in a Corner and a Cabinet Meeting Held to Find an Escape.

Henry George Delivers One of His Characteristic Speeches to a Meeting at London.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Following are extracts from the *Tribune's* cable letter, London, 5th:

"The embarrassments in Egypt are coming to a crisis. Cherif Pasha's threat to secede Soudan if the English refused assistance in reconquering it, and his intimation that Egypt can herself defend the Delta, are hardly regarded seriously. Egypt has no army wherewith to resist El Mahdi, and the action that is threatened would virtually open the door for Turkish administration of the entire country, with the prospect of a change of dynasty. It is possible that this language is used under encouragement from France, and it is clear that any relaxation of the English control will pave the way for French or other European intervention. This circumstance has converted the English Radical press to views which it recently condemned."

"The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes on the lines of the *Standard* and the *St. James Gazette*. The *Daily News* violently opposes any intervention that is not English, and admits the necessity of protecting Egypt from El Mahdi. The *Spectator*, which has always insisted on the retention of Egypt, more clearly reflects public opinion by demanding a British dictatorship for a defined period, with the revision of the liquidation laws. All the indications point to some such remedy. Privately, I hear that the Cabinet has discussed a proposal to place the administration of Egypt temporarily under a high officer analagous to a colonial Governor, but military difficulties predominate.

"Gen. Baker is paralyzed at Suakim, Khartoum is helpless, and El Mahdi is advancing toward Upper Egypt. By instructions from the British Government, measures are now being concerted at Cairo to secure the country.

"Weeks ago British military authorities began arranging for eventualities and the dispatch of force from India in case Upper Egypt should be threatened, that country being unfit for purely English troops. The foregoing questions have momentarily obscured the programme of electoral reform, nevertheless the Cabinet has not ignored it. Some remarkable statistics have been published on the subject this week. The population of England and Wales in 1881 showed 18,500,000 in the counties against 12,225,000 in the borroughs; yet the borroughs had 297 members and the counties only 187. This gives the Tories the hope that a redistribution of seats will favor the county interest. On the other hand the Liberals count on the disposition of the great mass of electors to be created in the counties. The statistics show that 80,000 to 100,000 voters are residents of borroughs, who have also a county vote. This constituents one of the most serious difficulties of the reform question. Even Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright differ upon the abolition of the faggot vote.

"Mr. Lowell has been offered, and probably will take, the Presidency of the Birmingham Midland Institute, the most important literary institution in the provinces. His acceptance will involve an inaugural address.

"Senor Juan Valero, the new Spanish Minister to Washington, is passing through London. He is a distinguished scholar and academician.

"The Queen's new book, which is expected at an early date, is welcomed as a proof that she is no longer absorbed in unhealthy broodings. Nevertheless, the book contains many distressing contrasts with the brighter life at Balmoral before the Prince Consort's death.

"The memorial of Princess Alice in the hands of Prince Christian makes rapid progress.

"The Queen is taking great interest in their translation.

"Mr. Tademas' new picture, entitled 'Xanthe and Laon,' now on the way to New York for a private collection, has been seen by few here, but great things are said of it."

The *Sun's* cable letter is as follows:

"The Gladstone Government is at last cornered on the Egyptian question. The realities shirked so long have to be faced. The Ministry has been so thoroughly awakened to the emergency of the hour that the members of the Cabinet were summoned to London by telegraph, and Sir Charles Dilke, who had gone to the South of France, could not reach Downing street in time. It is now clear that the Mahdi must be fought and by English troops, or Egypt must be completely and immediately evacuated. The special correspondents of Ministerial join with those of Conservative journals in representing the Mahdi's movement as spreading in a vast though loose organization to within a few hours of Cairo, and as constantly led by religious fanaticism and a hatred equally bitter of foreign intrusion and Egyptian misgovernment. The military situation is desperate. Khartoum, closely menaced on one side, is thinly garrisoned, and shrieks for the help which is daily promised, and daily withheld. While in Suakim, Baker Pasha can not lick his wretched soldiers into shape, and his Egyptian and his English officers have come to fisticuffs and the Abyssinians are threatening, and meantime the Khedive and his ministers force Mr. Gladstone's hand by pretending, like trades unionists, to go out on strike. They point triumphantly to Turkey desirous and France eager to intervene in their aid, and they conclude with a declaration which means nothing short of help us or clear out. The prospect of French intervention has been the final straw. Radical papers shout as loudly as the Conservative ones do for an English advance against the Mahdi. Everybody now concludes that the Gladstone policy of withdrawal is dead, and that the orders may be issued at any hour for taking over the civil administration and the military affairs of Egypt into English hands. Other subjects were, of course, discussed at the Cabinet council, but the Egyptian trouble so overshadows everything that nobody cares one pin about the programme of the session.

"Some interest is felt in the instructions which have been given to Lord Spencer, who brought the Orange disturbances before his colleagues. He gave at Dremeore the first symptoms of a real determination to uphold the law, and there it was that, for the first time in Irish history, the spectacle was afforded of the mouthings of loyal and Protestant orators being taken down in short-hand by a police reporter, one Jeremiah S. Ringer, who was a historic figure at Parnell's trial, and during the Land League agitation officiated in that capacity. The mysterious pause in the military operations in Tonquin is accompanied by diplomatic reticence. The general opinion is that Admiral Courbet is either an over-prudent commander, or that any further French advance is impossible till the arrival of even larger re-enforcements than those on their way."

GREAT BRITAIN.

HENRY GEORGE ARRIVES AT LONDON AND ADDRESSES A MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Henry George arrived to-day and was received at the Euston Depot by a Committee of the Land Reform Union. Fifteen hundred persons awaited his arrival. On alighting George was greeted with loud cheers. When the party reached Euston Square George mounted a wagonette and thanked his friends for their kind reception. He said: "I appreciate the compliment because I recognize therein the proof of principles dear to me and dear to you. It is a premonition of a great revolution destined to sweep the world. I am glad to be received by the workingmen. The landlords will not receive me." [Laughter.] George referred to the words of the apostle, "He that will not work shall not eat," and then called attention to the fine houses which are tenanted by men doing nothing, an anomaly which is attracting world-wide attention, and the injustice of which is causing the workingmen to federate. "This movement," he continued, "is destined to go forward. Be true to it and to yourselves. Power must always be with the masses. Do not ask for patronage or charity, but justice, your own rights and the rights of those below you. In this way we shall conquer."

Moody has begun a mission at Clapham and Batterson. The services are largely attended. Sankey did not assist in the services, owing to the death of his father at New Castle, Pa. Several local clergymen heartily co-operate in the mission.

A portion of the bridge on the railway between Wigan and Preston collapsed, killing seven workmen and injuring many.

The Victoria cotton mills, Skipton, burned. Loss $125,000.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

THE TWO POWERS AT LOGGERHEADS OVER THE QUESTION OF THE RECONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The *Standard's* Cairo dispatch says: Although Great Britain insists on the abandonment of Soudan south and west of Wady Haifa, she will assist the Egyptian army in the defense of the frontier. The Egyptian Ministry demand that England shall either annex Egypt or depart the country, as the Ministry are allowed neither to help themselves nor apply elsewhere for the help which they are entitled to expect from England.

It is denied that a British fleet will be sent to the Red sea. Beyond her previous orders to protect Egyptian interests, England has taken no further measures. It is stated that Evelyn Baring has read to the Khedive England's reply to the recent Egyptian note. England insists upon the withdrawal of troops from Khartoum to the second cataract of the Nile.

It is stated that the Khedive and Ministers refuse to comply with the English note. The Khedive has declared that England is seeking to compel him to abdicate, but he will surrender only to force.

Great Britain does not object to the cession of eastern Soudan to Turkey or to the Turkish reconquest of Soudan, provided the Porte pays the expenses.

The Khedive, defending his position, in an interview with a Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, showed that he was personally prepared to yield to the demands of the English note. He repudiated the report that he designed to abdicate. He believed if the Ministry of Cherif Pasha should retire, successors could easily be found.

FRANCE.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FUNERAL OF GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—To-day was the first anniversary of the funeral of Gambetta. A large number of people, including the former Electoral Committee of Belleville, visited the chamber wherein Gambetta died at Ville d'Avray.

Three hundred Socialists visited the tombs of Blanqui and other Communists at Pere La Chaise cemetery. The speakers expressed the hope of revenge against Bourgeoise.

A Saigon telegram to the Minister of Marine says: Tricon announces that the new King of Annam has recognized the recent treaty with France. Champeaux, a French resident at Hue, writes that the hostile Mandarins, who murdered a number of Christians, have been punished.

A young American lady named Wheelock, who has been studying music here, recently attracted the attention of a director of the Italian Opera, and was engaged by him for his company. She made her debut Saturday under the name of Mlle. Valda as *Elvira* in "Hernani," and was fairly applauded. Most of the critics say she learned the part too quickly.

Deputy Tolandier's paper, *Republique Democratique et Sociale*, states that it knows that in a few days numerous uprisings against the English will occur in Ireland to avenge the execution of O'Donnell, and adds that the Irish revolutionists will burn London and the American Fenians have studied minutely the operations to be carried on by them.

IRELAND.

EDWARD HARRINGTON, OF THE KERRY SENTINEL, RELEASED FROM JAIL.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—Edward Harrington, proprietor of the Kerry *Sentinel*, who, in June last, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on account of the publication of a placard inviting persons desiring to join the Invincibles to attend a meeting, has been released from jail, his term of imprisonment having expired. Bands paraded the town the hour of his release, and Messrs. Sullivan and J. Harrington addressed a meeting of his friends.

Michael Davitt has arrived at Clonmel. A large crowd and a torch-light procession escorted him to his hotel. Replying to an address from the municipal authorities, Davitt denounced landlordism in his usual strong terms.

Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, preached here to-day. He said religion and patriotism had been pitted against each other in Ireland and the former had triumphed. The clergy loved the people too well to inculcate false principles among them.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IT IS stated that Iseng, Chinese Embassador, will shortly propose to France the mediation of either England or America on the Tonquin question.

A HANOVER, Germany, dispatch says: Col. Rathbone's physicians are of the opinion that their patient will recover physically from his wounds, but believe it will be necessary to send him to an asylum.

IN a conflict at Izbeci, Hungary, between peasants and farmers, of Crown property, two gendarmes who interfered were set upon by a mob and one was tomahawked and the other shot. Many arrests have been made.

THE death of Dr. Lasker elicited many expressions of regret at Berlin. The Liberal journals refer to the great services he rendered the State by co-operating in the enactment of the imperial laws affecting justice and trade and exposing the corrupt practices in the formation of the joint stock companies. Preparations are making for an imposing funeral for the dead statesman.

IRON AND STEEL.

The Estimated Production, Importation and Consumption of Pig Iron and Rails.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Secretary Swank, of the American Iron and Steel Association, is preparing his annual report of the iron and steel trade of the United States for 1883. He says he is able now to estimate closely the year's production of pig iron, which he says equals that of 1882, being 4,623,328 tons. The consumption of pig iron has been about 4,948,323 tons. The year commenced with 383,655 gross tons of domestic pig-iron unsold. There were imported during the year 325,000 gross tons, all of which have gone into consumption. Adding the estimated production of 4,623,323 gross tons to the estimated importation, and taking no account of the balanced stock at the beginning and end of the year, a total of 4,948,323 tons as the year's consumption is found to be the result.

The production of steel rails in 1883 has fallen below that of 1882. There were also made probably 100,000 tons less of iron rails than in 1882. The total rail tonnage of 1882 is 1,501,881 gross tons, of which 203,459 tons were iron rails and 1,304,392 steel. The total rail production in 1883 was probably 1,300,000 gross tons, of which 1,200,000 were steel rails. The imports of steel rails in 1883 were about 100,000 gross tons, against 200,000 in 1882. In round numbers our consumption of steel rails in 1883 is 300,000 tons less than in 1882.

Killed by the Cars.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Miss Clara Thurston, a sister of Judge A. S. Thurston, aged 83, formerly a prominent educator and author, and for many years principal of Thurston's Female Seminary, was killed by the cars while on her way to church this morning.

THE COLD SPELL.

Another Day to Be Remembered With the Very Disagreeable Ones in This Section.

THE WEATHER AT OTHER POINTS.

There was another clear, cold day yesterday. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring, even the wind seemed paralyzed by the all powerful influence of the cold. Sunday is never a lively day in this city, but yesterday it was especially dull. Everybody who had a fireside clung closely to it. Few stirred abroad, and those who did didn't stop by the wayside. Every one seemed in a hurry.

Such weather is something so unprecedented in this locality that when it comes none are prepared. A Russian said yesterday that when they had weather as mild as this in St. Petersburg they called it Indian summer, and discarded three or four layers of furs.

All the ponds about the city are frozen solid. If the thermometer keeps its present shyness of the zero point the river will soon be frozen so thick that skating will be safe; as it is, in still places a thick coating of ice has already been formed. The ground is frozen down for a foot or more, and the farmers who have been in town for the last day or two speak despairingly of the wheat prospect.

It was a poor day for the churches. Many of the buildings it was found impossible to heat sufficiently. Services were held, when possible, in the smaller ante-rooms, where the intense cold could be easier overcome. In two or three instances it was found that no worshipers came and services were postponed.

It was a bad day for water pipes and water mains. Hydrants burst all over the city, and the number of pipes that broke was innumerable. In some places the water, when it burst from the pipes, spread in a stream over the neighboring pavement and froze as it spread. There were ice and snow everywhere. Snow on the pavement, ice in the trees, snow on the houses, ice in the windows and under the doors. Snow creeping through shoes, ice clinging to beards. Some were lured out by the seductive sunshine, and forgot to wear ear-tips or gloves. They had hardly gone a square before the Frost King had set his seal—his great red sign manual—on the exposed members. Frozen hands, frozen ears, frozen toes—they were to be seen on every side.

The gas, ever since the cold wave struck the city, has been execrable. In some places people had to light a candle to see whether the gas was burning.

As cold as it was elsewhere, on the river the air was particularly severe. The wharf was deserted; even the river men who seldom leave the boats were driven off by the chill blasts that swept up from the water. Everywhere the chilling monarch reigned supreme. Churches were devoid of worshipers and streets of crowds. There was not a man that did not bow down before him. Men who are living now will tell their grandchildren of the cold January of 1884.

Before daylight yesterday morning the mercury was 14° below zero; at 6:25, 8.2°; at dark last evening it was 3° above, but as the night wore on the temperature again went down, so at midnight the record was 05° below. The redeeming feature of the cold spell is the absence of rapidly moving air; the greatest velocity yesterday was only ten miles, and that was at 6:25 last night. The records of the Signal Service give no data which will begin to compare with the weather's last grand effort to be very severe. Reports from all Western States indicate the weather is moderating, and it is fair to assume the back bone of the cold snap has been broken.

Maj. J. F. Calloway had both ears badly frost-bitten yesterday. Mr. John Cowles, of J. W. Cowles & Co.; a baggage checker of the Louisville Transfer Company named Foland and a Mr. Warner were sufferers in the same way.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

SLIGHTLY WARMER WEATHER, EASTERLY WINDS AND LOCAL SNOWS INDICATED FOR THIS REGION TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—For the South Atlantic States, fair warmer weather followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains, northeasterly winds, falling barometer in the Southern portion, rising, followed by falling barometer in the Northern portion.

FOR THE TENNESSEE AND OHIO VALLEY, PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER, LOCAL SNOWS, SLIGHTLY WARMER, WINDS SHIFTING TO EASTERLY, FALLING BAROMETER.

For the Lower Lake region, fair and slightly warmer weather, southerly winds veering to easterly, rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, light local rains in the eastern portion, followed by clearing weather; fair weather in the northern and western portions, followed by partly cloudy weather and local snows, westerly winds backing to northerly, rising followed by falling barometer, slight fall in temperature in the northern portion, slight rise in the southern.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, local snow-storms, warmer weather, winds shifting to easterly, falling barometer in the southern portion, rising followed by falling in the northern portion.

For the Missouri valley local snow storms, easterly winds, rising followed by falling temperature in the southern portion, followed by rising barometer in the northern portion.

For the West Gulf States, local rains, slightly warmer weather, followed in the western portion by falling temperature, clearing weather Tuesday morning, falling followed by rising barometer, easterly winds shifting in the southern portion to westerly.

For Colorado, local snows, followed by clearing colder weather.

Local snows are indicated in the Lake region and rains in the South Atlantic States Tuesday.

The Mississippi will remain nearly stationary and the Ohio will fall slowly, except the lower portion, which will rise slightly.

Cautionary signals are ordered for New Orleans.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., TACKLES THE COLDEST DAY KNOWN IN ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.—The thermometer at 4 this morning was 13° below zero, the coldest weather in 135 years.

AT PETERSBURG, VA.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 6.—The thermometer last night in exposed places registered 5° below zero. The river is frozen and navigation impeded.

AT WHITEHALL, N. Y.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The thermometer at 7 this morning was 30° below zero.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The weather moderated considerably to-day. At midnight the thermometer indicated 6° below. Advices from other points in the Northwest indicate a rising temperature.

36° BELOW.

VERGINNES, VT., Jan. 6.—Thermometer to-day 36° below—the coldest in ten years.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The weather moderated very materially here and throughout this region to-day. At midnight the mercury stood 5° above, showing a rise of about 30° since yesterday morning.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The weather is moderating slowly. The Signal Service thermometer was at zero at 10:30 this evening. Navigation of the Ohio is virtually suspended. No ice is floating to-night, but plenty is expected to-morrow.

THE IRISH CAUSE.

The Lecture of Alexander Sullivan in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Alexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National League, lectured at Mercantile Library Hall to-night, on "How England has Educated Ireland." The lecture was in effect a reply to the assertion that the invasion of Ireland was in behalf of civilization, and that ignorance is a voluntary characteristic of Ireland. Facts and figures of general interest outside of the Irish question were given. Mr. Sullivan cited German, French and English historians, in proof that before the invasion, Ireland had numerous great schools, attended by students from England and the Continent; that institute missionaries and teachers went to England, France and Germany; and that in architecture, art and life Ireland was the leading nation. From the invasion to 1537 sixty-seven universities were founded in Europe, and during that period, instead of doing anything for education in Ireland, English power was engaged in destroying the schools of Ireland. The Reformation furnished a pretext for making a revival of letters in Ireland impossible. "The alphabet," said the speaker, "became a felon and a rebel." Irish exiles on the continent founded nineteen colleges for the Irish youth, who had to escape from the country by stealth to attend them. The immense sum allowed by the French Government as compensation for Irish colleges destroyed during the revolution, was seized by the English Commissioners. The prescription of the peculiar education had reduced three-fourths of the people to illiteracy in 1832. It was the educated portion of the people, chiefly Protestant, that had kept up the spirit of agitation and organized an insurrection, most of the leaders having been University men, many of them from Trinity College. Smith O'Brien and Parnell were at Cambridge. The national schools, opened in 1832, have demonstrated the eagerness of the people for education. Statistics show that at the present time Ireland stands at the head of the elementary school list, twenty per cent. of the population being enrolled in these schools alone. The United States is second, with nineteen per cent; Russia is lowest, with one and a half per cent. Mr. Sullivan acknowledged the services of Matthew Arnold in behalf of education in Ireland; said the Americans, instead of taunting the Irish with ignorance, should reproach the power which made them so, and ought to sympathize with a people whose growing intelligence made more resolute their determination to achieve national independence.

A PECULIAR TRAGEDY.

Three Persons Lose Their Lives in a Tragic Yet Ludicrous Manner.

[*Pittsburgh Leader.*]

This afternoon at Andover, a small village about five miles north of this place, a woman named Lizzie Jackson, her husband and a man named Thompson met their death in a peculiarly tragic, though withal ludicrous, manner. It seemed that Mrs. Jackson before marrying had encouraged Thompson to an extent that led him to believe that he had gained her affections, but when he proposed marriage to her she deliberately threw him over, and in a few months after married James Jackson. Thompson naturally was wroth at this procedure, but manifested no ill will. Last night he walked three miles through the heavy rain storm then prevailing, and asked for admittance at Jackson's house. He was cordially welcomed by Mrs. J., and Mr. J., though sunky, did not refuse him shelter. Thompson stated that he was going to Lowell to buy cloth, but as it was storming hard he would stay with the Jacksons all night. He occupied the spare room, but in the dead of night Jackson awoke and found that his bed had two inmates besides himself. He arose quietly and struck a match. He saw enough to inflame his anger to the greatest pitch. He seized a chair and was about to prostrate the connubial pair when the latter, who was no other than the evening guest, Thompson, awoke suddenly, realized his situation, sprang upon Jackson, and, being stronger, he overpowered him. Mrs. J. awoke here and interceded for her husband, and Thompson thereupon contented himself with binding him to the foot of the bed for the night. This morning a council of war was called, which lasted until afternoon. Finally it was decided that Thompson should give the outraged husband satisfaction, in the following unique manner: A long silk handkerchief was to be twisted around his neck twice, and Jackson was to give three turns only to it. If Thompson choked the feud was to be acknowledged as settled. If he did not choke he was to have a go at the husband's neck and the same turns. Thompson did not choke on his trial, but he choked Johnson to death in his trail. On seeing this Mrs. J. took a revolver from a shelf and shot Thompson dead in his tracks. She then turned the weapon upon herself and lodged a bullet at the base of her brain through the mouth. The noise of the shots attracted a neighbor, who hastened to the scene, and found Mrs. Jackson lying in her blood and that of Thompson in a dying condition. Her ante mortem statement was taken, which revealed the facts above related. All the parties in this horrible tragedy had hitherto lived in apparent peace, and the entire neighborhood is agoast at the sudden and terrible ending of what was considered a real romance. The particulars have just come to the knowledge of the authorities, and as yet are not generally known.

Assisted Marriages in Chicago.

[*Philadelphia Times.*]

The editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has surpassed all his brethren in dealing with a news feature. Anticipating the advent of leap year he has collected information relating to about nine hundred of the old bachelors of that city and spread it out over twenty-eight columns of his paper, under the suggestive title, "For the Ladies Only." This delicate bit of social gossip is arranged alphabetically from A to Y. Each paragraph contains an analysis of the matrimonial points of a single young man, giving his height, weight, lineage, wealth or other most apparent quality. As no such mass of social information has ever before been presented, the bright genius who suggested its preparation is surely entitled to the first premium.

Such a thing can only come because of a demand for it, and Chicago only could furnish a market for such a budget. Its publication is positive evidence that the divorce mill is almost run out of grist, and that the newspapers, with their usual enterprise, have undertaken the task of keeping up the supply. As it takes from 20 to 50 cases a week to keep the divorce courts reasonably busy, it must be evident, even to the meanest understanding, that something must be done if this average rate is to be maintained. If these 600 bachelors can be driven or coaxed into matrimony from a patriotic fear lest one of their favored institutions shall decline, they and their resulting cases will do much to keep up the reputation of the city and its courts, as well as to make Chicago the Mecca for persons seeking such relief from every quarter of the globe.

Such enterprise and patriotic devotion as this gives the Chicago press a character and position to which none of the journals in the cities of the effete East can boast. There are people who go so far as to say that such things are vulgar and coarse. There are young men with spirit enough to cowhide the editor who should so offend against good sense and good taste in thus using their names. But such opinions and such young men will not be found in Chicago. This will be considered a great liberty and social feast out there, while the certainty of maintaining the divorce rate will be considered ample compensation for the sneers and gibes of less active though more cultured cities.

Over the Fence.

[*Somerville Journal.*]

Mrs. Slingonin put her head over the fence and thus addressed her neighbor, who was hanging out her week's washing:

"A family has moved into the empty house across the way, Mrs. Clothesline."

"Yes, I know."

"Did you notice their furniture?"

"Not particularly."

"Two loads, and I wouldn't give a dollar a load for it. Carpets! I wouldn't put 'em down in my kitchen. And the children! I won't allow mine to associate with 'em, you bet. And the mother! She looks as if she had never known a day's happiness. The father drinks, I expect. Too bad that such people should come into this neighborhood. I wonder who they are?"

"I know them."

"Do you? Well, I declare. Who are they?"

"The mother is my sister, and the father is the Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school."

A painful pause ensues.

A Murder Mystery.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—There is great excitement over the discovery of the body of a young, well-dressed woman frozen solid in the ice in a stream in the suburbs. The body has been recognized as that of a woman from Watkins, who was at the Homestead Hotel Monday with a man, with whom she had a quarrel. It is belived the man murdered her and threw the body in the creek. There is an ugly gash in the woman's right temple.

PENDLETON AND PAYNE.

The Fight in Ohio Shaping Up in a Manner Highly Satisfactory to the Former's Friends.

HE COUNTS A MAJORITY NOW.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—The talk and the buzz at the Neil to-day largely predominated in Pendleton's favor, and Payne's henchmen, now greatly outnumbered by Pendleton's followers, seem averse to discuss the merits and cause of the two chieftains, that is, to face the music in comparing the two candidates and issues entering into their canvass. All the most notorious lobbyists of former years appear to have been summoned here to champion the falling fortunes of the oil combination, in comparision with whom the convicted Watson is an angel, but it is finally getting through the craniums of the Payne crowd that these supects are doing them more harm than good. Advices from every county show an excited state of feeling in every nook and corner of the State over the Senatorial muddle. Expression finds vent in thousands of letters and telegrams hourly arriving, and nearly all from counties whose members have been dallying with the Payne move, and from outraged constituencies, who are aroused, and are in no mood to be betrayed into the support of the head and front of the regal monopoly.

There are a number of interesting patriots in the Legislature, for whom the penitentiary or lunatic asylum yearns. These are those perspiring brethren who intend to take or have taken the oil monopoly money to betray their constituents and vote for the triumvrate's man. Those men are known and watched, and the oil gang's money managers fear less, at any moment, a mine is sprung and an explosion occurs.

At a private conference of the leading spirits of the Payne crowd, to-night, a discussion took place as to the number already booked as sure. Among those present were Payne, Farley, Paige, Leedom, Constantine, O'Myers and Huntington.

Some sub-committee men were selected to further fix and prevail upon the supposed uncertain members. This therefore left the contingent to be secured as absolutely necessary to nominate Payne at five, indicating that they had thirty-seven sure, as they thought. Pendleton's worst figures for him self show him forty-four votes on the first ballot, two more than necessary for his nomination, and giving him a majority of six, and so, taking the figures and admissions of both sides, and Payne is beaten. What at this hour seems ominous for Payne is that three of the men counted to make his thirty-seven are weakening, and one of them said:

"If I vote for Payne and go home my people will meet me at the cross-roads with dung forks and shot guns."

The Pendleton men have undisputed possession, in numbers and racket, of the Neil House, and it seems as if a panic had seized upon the opposition ranks, that their leaders can not stay. The prelude to this was started this afternoon by Judge Heisley, of Cleveland, Mr. Pendleton's friend, who gave Senator Williams, of Cuyahoga, the cleanest dressing down witnessed in this fight, and wound up by asking the Senator if he hadn't said he, Williams, rode 300 miles to vote against Vallandingham, whereupon the big crowd cheered for Vallandingham and Pendleton, and Senator Williams, a white-washed Payne man, took to the bushes. Gen. Warner took the field to-night in person, and the averted faces of some of the Payne managers betray a loose screw, and Allen O'Myers looks like a cat mewing around for a hole by which to escape. Deliverance approaches, and upon the bursting of this South sea bubble of Payneful possibilities the wonder will be that such political snipes could so endanger the re-election of a faithful public servant like Senator Pendleton.

Mr. Pendleton has no fears of a viva voce vote, which informs the world what man plays the Judas, and is entitled an act to make men recognize the potent voice of their constituents, and not the Siren jingle of Standard gold.

A WOMAN'S REMARKABLE STORY.

The Alleged Way in Which Her Present Husband Married Her.

[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*]

Canfield F. Barlow some time ago brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas to have his marriage with Emma J. Barlow annulled. In his complaint Mr. Barlow declared that he was married to the defendant on the 13th of October, 1879, by the Rev. G. C. Haughton, at Hoboken, N. J. They lived together until the 25th of November, 1880, when, he alleged, he discovered that the marriage was void, and then he ceased to live with her. Previous to his marriage with Mrs. Barlow he said that she had been married about September 7, 1876, to Thomas W. Cottrell by Rev. Charles F. Deems. He swore that when he married the defendant Cottrell was still living, and had never been divorced from his wife, and in consequence Mr. Barlow asked that his marriage with her should be declared void. Mrs. Barlow, in an answering affidavit, tells a different and somewhat remarkable story. She avers that when she was married to Mr. Cottrell, Mr. Barlow was a friend of the family, and frequently visited them. For two years prior to the time she married him he called upon her and sought her hand in marriage. Finally he told her that her husband was untrue to her, and he expressed great sympathy for her, saying that she should never have married Mr. Cottrell. He told her that she ought to sue Mr. Cottrell for divorce, and he would furnish her with the means to assist her in procuring the divorce. She refused to listen to the charges against her husband, but was finally persuaded that they were true, and upon the advice of Mr. Barlow she commenced an action for divorce in the Supreme Court against her husband. Mr. Barlow procured a great deal of the testimony, and the case was sent to a referee. Her husband did not appear to deny the charges. On July 17, 1878, she was informed that the referee had decided in her favor. Mr. Barlow told her that this was true, and he said that he had paid all the fees. She, taking for granted that the case had been decided in her favor, and supposing that she was free to marry again, gave her consent to become the wife of Mr. Barlow. Subsequently she learned that her first husband was looking for her, and about the same time, to her astonishment, she ascertained that she had never been divorced from him. Judge Van Hoesen to-day denied the motion, saying that he is not satisfied that Mr. Barlow can not pay the fees of the referee. Mr. Barlow's business has been that of a dentist.

Shot by His Son.

[*Chicago News.*]

"I made up my mind long ago to assassinate the old man and then go West, and I came very near doing it."

The speaker, Anton Semler, stood behind the bars of a cell in the Twelfth-street police station last evening. He was about eighteen years of age, but small of stature and feeble-looking. His tattered clothes were filthy beyond description, and his body covered with vermin. His nails were claw-like; his long-neglected hair fell like a mane over his forehead, and his flabby, colorless face, sensual mouth, and dull, heavy eye, showed the effects of long-continued and degrading practices.

In the officers' room above sat his father, Frank Semler, sixty-five years of age, with a ghastly bullet wound in his neck, the ball having entered in the front and center of the neck, to the right of the wind pipe, and come out on top of the right shoulder. His escape from instant death was miraculous.

Frank and Anton Semler live at 450 South Morgan street. Eight years ago Semler's wife was sent to the Elgin Insane Asylum, where she died recently. The son says that since she was sent away their house has not been swept or cleaned, and its filthy condition substantiates this statement. Anton at one time worked for the Becker trunk factory on West Polk street, but for some time past has been almost an imbecile, refusing to work and remaining in his room for days at a time, his bed filthy in the extreme. Yesterday afternoon his father went into his room and remonstrated with him for his actions. The boy said: "I'm the boss in this house," and drawing a 32-caliber revolver from under his pillow, fired. The old man made his way to the police station, and the patrol was sent to the house. An officer, entering the dark, pestiferous room where the son lay, could see nothing but the menacing glitter of the revolver pointed toward him, still in Semler's hand. Dropping upon his knees, the officer crawled to the bed and seizing the boy made him prisoner. The father was taken to the County Hospital, and Dr. Bradley, who attended him, says he will soon recover. The son will have a hearing to-day.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

A Girl Who Played Both Parts and the Sentiments of the Auditors.

[*Chicago News.*]

A young lady on a train going to Chicago the other night lost her beauty in half an hour. No, not a smash-up, nor a tip-over, nor the explosion of a lamp. You see, it was done in this manner: The young lady and her aged father and mother came into the coach, the daughter taking a seat alone next in front of her parents. I thought the young lady was the most beautiful I had ever seen. Her complexion was that of the delicately thin sea shell held up to a ruddy sunset—pearly white with tints of pink laid in by nature's master-hand. Her eyes, large, brown, beautiful, were fringed with long, dark lashes that shaded liquid depths into which it seemed almost a sin for the vulgar to gaze. This is the gush of it—and I always think that a man who is ashamed to gush should never undertake to say anything about a beautiful woman.

Well, this young lady occupied the seat alone, and although many a young man came down the aisle hoping he could not find a seat elsewhere, everybody was well stowed away when the train moved. The conductor came for the tickets, and the young lady looked back and said "Papa," as sweetly as—oh, pshaw! what's the use in cudgeling one's brains for a comparison when there is none?

The gray-haired father showed his railway tickets, and said he wished a section in the Omaha sleeping-car.

"You must apply to the sleeping-car conductor; I have nothing to do with that," said the ticket-taker.

A brakeman volunteered to make the errand for the old gentleman, and soon returned to say there was not even a berth to be had; the sleeping-car was full.

"And must we sit here all night?" asked the beautiful young lady.

"I see no other way," said the brakeman, politely. (There, now, you may know how beautiful she must have been when a brakeman was polite to her.)

At first she seemed saddened by the information; and her eyes took on an expression not unlike that of the wounded deer pleading in the eloquence of dumbness for mercy at the hands of the cruel hunter. I wished I owned a golden sleeping-car that I might place wholly at her disposal. Then her thin, crimson lip began to curl up under her perfectly shaped nose, and the fire of anger was kindled in her beautiful eyes. I tried to make myself believe this made her look even more beautiful than before, and I might have succeeded had she not turned to her father and snapped out: "That's just like you. If I were a man I'd learn something about traveling before I started out." The silver-haired mother leaned forward and soothingly said: "There, dear, never mind; we'll get along all right." "Yes, all right, indeed. This is a nice place to pass a night," and turning to her old father again, she added: "I declare, I think you are the stupidest thing I ever saw."

The old gentleman was wise enough to make no reply. It would have been well had the mother been as discreet, since words only furnish fuel on which anger may feed.

"There, then, my dear, it can't be helped now, you know," said the old lady in a gentle, motherly tone.

"No; it can't. It might have been helped, though, if father had known anything."

The old gentleman looked the chagrin he felt, and the patient mother leaned over and whispered something to the daughter.

"I don't care if he is; he's old enough, then, to know something," was the young woman's reply, and she turned her fierce eyes upon her old father, who quailed under their fire and said he was very sorry.

"Oh, yes; this is a good time to be sorry. I'd like to see you catch me going away from home with you again."

The mother leaned forward and said: "Dear, you can lie down on the seat and get a little sleep, at any rate."

"I don't want to lie down on the seat. I'd rather sit bolt upright all night. I swow I never saw such plaguey stupidity in my life."

If the young woman's face told the truth, she would have enjoyed swearing at her father or even slapping his poor old wrinkled face. She had attracted the attention of the passengers in the car, and some giggled at her, while others, more sensible of the deep chagrin and sorrow of the parents, glared at the young woman as if they would like to box her ears. But she did not see any of these. After a short season of pouting, in which she slammed herself around in the seat and shot revengeful glances toward her father, she began to arrange the hand-satchel for a pillow. The mother opened the shawl-strap that lay on her lap, and tenderly spread a thick, soft shawl over the satchel, smoothing out the folds with that patient tenderness known only to a loving mother. Spitefully the young woman re-arranged it, jerking it about, not with any hope of making it a more comfortable pillow, but simply to show her disapproval of her mother's methods. As the daughter prepared to lay her head down, the old mother saw a wrinkle in the shawl and leaned forward to smooth it out.

"Do, for mercy's sake let it alone," said the daughter, impatiently and impertinently.

"I was only smoothing out—"

"Don't you suppose I know it?" interrupted the touchy creature.

The old mother leaned her head on her husband's shoulder. She did not shed tears, but her heart was full. The daughter laid her head, with its luxuriant brown hair, on the shawl, and closed her eyes. In a few moments the mother quietly removed the light shawl from her own shoulders, softly, almost slyly, laid it over her daughter, and stooping over to tuck it in about the smooth, white neck, she kissed the pink cheek and said: "Good night, darling."

"Oh, do for heaven's sake let me alone."

After this burst of heartless petulance, all was silence, and I found myself studying the faces of the passengers about me to see what they probably thought of the young woman. The tuin-legged little snipin front—the fellow who had mistaken his cuff for his collar and buttoned it around the neck—twirled his struggling mustache and seemed to say: "She's a daisy." The young girl back of me seemed to think it was a shame that young women should be obliged to travel in common coaches just like other people. The hatchet-faced woman with the short hair was disgusted with the whole proceeding, and seemed to be saying: "I'll warrant you she could go to a ball and dance all night, or she could sit up easy enough and jabber with a dude in the parlor." The rough-old stockman, who had been to Chicago with a train-load of steers, seemed to

THE RAILROADS.

A Movement to Withdraw the Stock of the Northern Pacific from Speculation on Wall Street.

THE NEWS IN PARAGRAPH.

The railroads, which seemed to have been paralyzed by Saturday's cold, recovered in part yesterday. The Short-line was nearly on time. The C., O. and S. W. train last night was three hours and a half late. The St. Louis Air-line trains were late a couple of hours. Trains on the O. and M. were one hour and a half behind time. The L. and N. kept the road tolerably clear, most of their trains being on time, except the Memphis train, which should have been here at 2:20, and was half an hour late. The danger now is from sprung rails, the intense cold contracting the steel and throwing it out of place. These roads are trying to adjust themselves to the new order of weather.

RAILROADS BY TELEGRAPH.

A MOVEMENT TO WITHDRAW THE STOCK OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC FROM THE INFLUENCES OF WANTON SPECULATION IN WALL STREET.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—One of the important matters under what may be called the new management of the Northern Pacific Railway Company will be to take steps to make the stock less active on Wall street, and to stop as far as possible wanton speculation in it. To this end the general offices of the company will be removed to St. Paul, Minn. This will to a certain extent remove the company from the vortex of Wall street. It is also expected that there will be a considerable reduction of expenses, and that the new headquarters will be convenient for the management of the road. The friends of the Northern Pacific Company in Boston, New York and Philadelphia have determined to take up the Northern Pacific Company and preferred stocks, now held as collateral by various parties on loans of the Oregon Transcontinental Company and retire this stock absolutely from the street for not less than a year. These arrangements have been completed, and will be carried into effect. The parties to this arrangement are amply able to carry out their object, and some of these stocks will be floating on the market. Several candidates have been mentioned for the presidency of the company, and some of the names below are being considered by the committee, who will report to the Directors at their meeting one week from next Wednesday.

Senator Sherman, ex-Senator William Windom and August Belmont have already been named. It is not supposed that Senator Sherman would take the position if it were to be tendered him. He is somewhat of a railroad man, however, being a director of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago. Ex-Senator Windom was formerly largely interested in the Northern Pacific, and he has large landed interests in the Northwest. When he retired from public life he expressed a desire to "get into railroading." Mr. Belmont, it is not supposed, would accept the position. The new names mentioned are Jos. D. Potter, Austin Corbin, Robt. Harris and John W. Ellis. Mr. Potts is a well-known Philadelphia millionaire, who held at one time a large block of Northern Pacific. In the early days of the company he served as Director. Mr. Potts has made the subject of transportation a study. He lives elegantly in West Philadelphia. Mr. Corbin's well known push and enterprise probably suggested his name. Mr. Harris is now a Director of the company. He was formerly President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and has a good reputation among railroad men. His health is not strong. John W. Ellis, who recently retired from the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., is a Director of the Northern Pacific, and for some time has been at the head of the Finance Committee. He began life as a merchant in Cincinnati, became a banker there and was very successful. Coming to New York he increased his reputation as a shrewd financier and added largely to his wealth. Although but 65 years old, he recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of his entry into business life. Mr. Billings, who was President of the road before Mr. Villard, has also been mentioned, but it is not believed he will be chosen.

GENERAL RAILROAD NEWS.

THE E. T. Goodrich troupe left last night for Chicago over the Monon route.

CONDUCTORS and engineers on the Mississippi Valley road have received orders to run no faster than twenty miles an hour.

WILL ARNOLD, of the C. and O., was talking "fresh mountain air" and "summer resorts" yesterday. The S. P. C. had better take him in hand.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan, in a case recently decided, held that a freight-car standing on a side track is not *per se* a frightful object to horses of ordinary gentleness.

THE Louisville and Nashville will double-track their road for four miles back of Newport, Ky., in order to meet the demand for room to handle their rapidly increasing business at that point.

THROUGH trains on the L., N. A. and C. have been resumed. The track has been cleared all the way to Chicago, and the train which left last night had over twenty-five passengers for that place.

THE *Railway Register* says that if crops are good in 1884 a "complete reaction from the present depression may be expected, and prices of railway securities will advance as rapidly as they did in 1879 and 1880."

OVER one hundred through passengers are daily carried from Savannah to Jacksonville via the Savannah, Florida and Western railway. This railway daily carries to and from all its connecting lines with Florida about one thousand passengers.

A NEW fast limited express has been placed upon the Western and Atlantic railroad. By this arrangement through express trains will run from Atlanta to Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington and other points. The time from Atlanta to Chattanooga will be under five hours. This is said to be a new departure in Southern passenger travel.

CAPT. EDMUND BERKELY, the successor of Capt. I. Y. Sage as Superintendent of the Atlanta and Charlotte division of the Richmond and Danville road, is comparatively a young man, but has been connected with railroads nearly all his life. His last position was with the Baltimore and Ohio road, where he was engineer of the northern division.

THE town of Pullman, which was created out of nothing by the establishment of the Pullman Car-works, now has a population, as shown by a census just completed, of 6,688. This is a wonderful growth for three years, especially when it is considered that all the buildings and improvements are of a costly and permanent order. There is not a frame structure in the town.

THERE is a strong probability that the owners of the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas railway and the Little Rock and Fort Smith railway will connect their roads with the Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans road. This can be done by running a line of fifteen to eighteen miles out from Shelby's, opposite Arkansas City, across the broad farms. The Arkansas City *Journal* thinks it would be a good move.

THE Mt. Vernon, Coshocton and Wheeling railroad, the new road, will be constructed in the near future from Marion to Wheeling, and probably there connect with Vanderbilt's new South Pennsylvania railroad, now under construction. As Newcomerstown is on a bee-line between Mt. Vernon and Wheeling, the route will without doubt pass through Newcomerstown, and the line surveyed makes the new road cross both the Pan-handle and the Wheeling and Lake Erie roads within a few feet of their respective stations.

THE use of iron cross-sleepers on railways is rapidly extending in France. Those on the line between Paris and Sathonay (Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean railway) were laid about fifteen years ago, and have not been touched since 1868. The inventor of this system was M. Rigolier. M. Jacquin, of the Eastern railway, in recommending it, estimates that 1,000 trees are cut down daily for permanent way purposes of the great railways of France, and says the fact that from fifteen to twenty million sleepers will be required for the 6,213 miles of the line about to be constructed, proves that the forests will disappear altogether unless the companies resolutely substitute iron for timber in laying down the tracks.

SUPERSTITION AMONG RAILROAD PEOPLE.

The dramatic profession as a class are credited with being the most superstitious people in the world; but it is doubtful if their belief in the supernatural can equal that of the railroad man. The actor has his "Jonah," and when houses are poor, or bad luck of any de cription overtakes the traveling company, the "Jonah" is hunted out and banished, and the troupe is satisfied. But the railroader's superstition is a strong belief in fatality, which "will not down." It is a part of his belief that accidents never come singly. Thus, if there is a disaster on a road, the old railroader always looks for two others to follow at short intervals. If he is running on the line where the first accident occurs, he always prepares himself for the other two, which he feels certain will follow. An old railroader, speaking to a Chicago reporter on the recent accident to the Grand Trunk, said: "You will see now that the Grand Trunk will have two more serious accidents. I never knew it to fail. I don't attempt to account for it, but when the boys hear of a catastrophe like that th y get uneasy and keep a keen lookout for trouble. This kind of mishaps come in threes. O, if you've watched the thing, you know it. I've been on the road a good while, and I never knew the rule to fail. You ask any practical railroader, and he'll tell you just as I do. You can put it down as a certainty that the exceptions to the rule are very few."

A WORD FOR MR. VILLARD.

[*Railway Register.*]

President Villard, of the Northern Pacific, has resigned his position, and retires shattered alike in health and fortune. He is the object of many bitter accusations from those who have lost heavily in the properties managed by him. The exact facts are not, and probably will not be, given to the public. It is ungracious to reproach a man who labors under the imputation of failure, although there is generally a disposition to do so. At such times previous successes and brilliant labors are forgotten. It must be remembered that Mr. Villard has established a record for boldness of administration and successful removal of discouraging obstacles in his work on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. If at last he had to succumb under the pressure of hard times and the fierce onslaughts of enemies, it is no proof that another would have succeeded any better.

PRESIDENT JOHN SCOTT.

[*New Orleans Picayune.*]

Mr. John Scott, the President of the Queen and Crescent route, is in more than one respect a remarkable man. He is a native of Shoreham, Sussex, England, and at 14 years of age entered the service of the London, Brighton and South Coast railroad office as a ticket sorter. Step by step he rose until he became senior clerk in the audit office of the company, serving an apprenticeship in every department relating to passengers or freights. He was finally promoted to be Traveling Auditor, and subsequently Superintendent of the Freight Department at Brighton, England. He was invited to compete for the management of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, and succeeded in attaining to the Presidency, and took charge in February, 1880. To him is due all the plans and surveys of the New Orleans and Southeastern railway, and he is now at the head of one of the greatest of the Southern systems of railways.

THE NEW TRUNK-LINE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. E. P. Vining, the newly appointed Commissioner of the Western Trunk-line Association, arrived at Chicago on Thursday from Omaha, and will open his office in that city as soon as suitable quarters can be procured. The opening of this office will be an important event in local railway history, as the work of the organization promises to be quite extensive from the start. Although but 36 years of age, Mr. Vining has been a railroad man for 18 years. In 1865 he began his career with the Burlington and Missouri river road at Burlington, when the line extended from Burlington to Ottumwa, Iowa, a distance of 75 miles, and when Mr. C. E. Perkins, now President of the Burlington road, was Superintendent of the line. He went from there to Buffalo and Chicago and afterward to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was connected with the Grand Rapids and Indiana road for four years. His next position was that of General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific road, at Omaha, which he held for eleven years. A year ago he was promoted to the office of Traffic Manager of the same line, a position which he has just resigned. He is not only recognized as one of the ablest traffic men in the West, but also a scholar whose literary efforts have attracted much favorable comment all over the country.

THE O. AND M. ACCIDENT.

The Two Glee Club Members Injured Doing Well, and on a Fair Way to Recovery.

A SMALL ACCIDENT ON THE AIR-LINE.

There is little of importance in relation to the O. and M. accident to add to yesterday's report in the COURIER-JOURNAL. General Manager Peabody telegraphed from Cincinnati to the officials of the road in this city to leave nothing undone for the comfort of the injured parties. Col. John Mason Brown, a graduate of Yale, has taken great interest in the club, and, among others, solicited Dr. D. W. Yandell to go to Charlestown to see the two injured gentlemen. The following is Dr. Yandell's statement of the case and condition of the parties:

"Mr. Otis Strong was under the wreck a long time. His left leg was badly mashed from the ankle to the knee, and was amputated in the lower fourth of the thigh. Long exposure to the cold and the grievous character of his injury made him slow to react. He has youth and courage on his side, however, and twenty hours after the injury reaction had been fully established, and his symptoms were all satisfactory.

"Mr. Crehore got a compound fracture of the right leg, three inches below the knee, the bones being driven through the skin—a very serious injury—but, without some untold circumstance, he will recover with a good limb. Both the young men exhibited great fortitude and courage, and were as cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances. The surgical work in both cases had been well done by Dr. McCoy, of Jeffersonville. The young men are now in charge of Dr. Oldham, of Charlestown, a kind and skillful physician. They have rooms at the Coomes House, and with each, one of his classmates remains as nurse. It will be some time before Mr. Strong can, under most favorable circumstances, be brought to Louisville. If Mr. Crehore's leg does well, he can probably be moved in a fortnight. The friends of the two young gentlemen, and Yale men generally, may rest assured that nothing will be left undone for the comfort of the injured persons."

Dr. Yandell sent a dispatch embodying the foregoing to Dr. Noah Porter, of Yale, at New Haven; also to Prof. Benjamin Silliman. There were three other members of the Glee Club who received injuries, but none were at all of a serious character. The entire party, with the exception of Messrs. Strong and Crehore, leave over the O. and M. for Cincinnati this morning, where they will disband and depart for their respective homes.

It is remarkable that everybody on the rear cars was not killed. The engine running into the St. Louis train was badly damaged, and the special car with the Yale College party was almost a complete wreck. There were eighteen Yale College men on the train and three colored servants, and only four were injured, and none fatally.

Dr. J. C. Henry was in the railroad accident. Dr. Henry practices dentistry on Fourth avenue, this city, and has a large practice in dental surgery in Charlestown and the surrounding country. It is his custom to visit Charlestown every Saturday. He was getting into the rear car at the depot and putting his dental engine in shape when he discovered the express train coming along behind him, and he jumped off. The road near Charlestown is made on a fill of about twenty feet, and Dr. Henry jumped down the embankment, saving his life. He was in the most dangerous position of any passenger on the train. It was fortunate that he had the presence of mind to know that the coming train was about to run into the other.

Mr. Joseph Fitzpatrick was a passenger on the train. He got on at Lexington, where he publishes a weekly paper. He was standing up in the car when the trains collided, and was knocked eight or ten feet forward in the car.

The accident was hardly due to carelessness on the part of the train officials, yet with a little more caution it might have been avoided.

A SMALL ACCIDENT ON THE AIR-LINE.

Passenger train No. 1, on the Air-line railway, was derailed by a broken rail at Goldwaithe Saturday evening. The engine and baggage car were torn off and the engine badly damaged. Thomas Atridge, the engineer, was badly bruised, but not seriously hurt. This was the only personal damage. So far the Air-line has been very fortunate. Nearly all the trains on other roads have been late, but the Air-line comes in on time. Cold weather is most too rich for other people's blood, but the Air-line is always hot.

Taken from a Snow-Drift.

About 11 o'clock last night Officer McClellan was passing up Chestnut street, near Eighth, when he observed the figure of a man lying in a snow-drift. He attempted to make the wayfarer get up, but repeated shakings failed to arouse him. He then discovered that the man was unconscious, and hauled him to Central station. When carried into the light he presented a pitiable appearance. He was very thinly clad, in an old coat which covered a ragged shirt, buttoned close up under his chin, and a tattered pair of pants. On one foot he had an old shoe with the sole half gone, and the other foot was entirely devoid of covering. He had evidently been out for some time, and was nearly dead. He was unable to speak, and his name could not be learned.

AMOS CRAIG, a street-car driver on the Portland-avenue and Short-line depot route, met with a serious accident at about 10 o'clock last night while ascending the grade between the foot of First street and Main. As the movement of the car is slow going up the rise, he concluded to walk for the warmth to be obtained by exercise. He walked along by the side of the car some distance, and started to get on the car again, and in doing so his foot slipped and he fell under the car, and one of the wheels passed over his thigh, crushing the bone. Fortunately he was found in a few moments and saved from freezing. He was taken to his boarding-house, on Twelfth street, where he received surgical attention.

THERE was great suffering among the street car drivers last night, and many on the long routes gave up the task and drove the cars in the stables.

In a Canadian Hotel.

[*Philadelphia Call.*]

Clerk—"Yes, sir, we have plenty of rooms left. I suppose you would like one in the north wing, where you will not be seen, and you wish your meals sent to you, besides having an extra watchman detailed to keep inquisitive people away. Just hand me your valise, and I will put it in the safe. We will take good care of you, and only charge you $40 a day."

Guest—"But, my dear sir, I don't want all these things. Give me a comfortable room and I will take my meals in the regular dining-room; as for my valise, there is nothing in it but a few changes of clothing."

Clerk—"Oh! in that case we can accommodate you for $3 a day. I mistook you for an American cashier."

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude 38° 14′ 58″. | Longitude 85° 45′ 57″.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 6, 1884.

STATIONS.	6:35 A. M.	10:35 A. M.	2:35 P. M.	6:35 P. M.	10:35 P. M.
Barometer	30.575	30.576	30.511	30.541	30.518
Thermometer	−3.2	0.0	0	3.0	−0.5
Dew-point	−10	−7	−8	−4	+14
Humidity	72	73	68	72	52
Wind	s. w.	s. E.	N. E.	E.	s.
Velocity	3	4	3	3	10
Weather	Ch'ng	Clear.	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.

Mean daily barometer 30.5.15
Mean daily thermometer ..... −1.2
Mean daily dew-point ..... −10.7
Mean daily humidity 64.0
Maximum thermometer 7.0
Minimum thermometer ..... −14.0
Maximum velocity of wind, 10 miles per hour, east.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6, 1884, 2:25 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations (7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M., Washington time):

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermom.	WIND. Direct'n	WIND. Vel'y per h.	Rainfall (inch.)	State of Weather.
E. Gulf States:						
New Orleans	30.20	34	E.	7	.....	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.34	27	E.	Lt.	.....	Fair.
W. Gulf States:						
Ft. Smith	30.20	19	E.	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.21	32	S. E.	12	.....	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.14	37	S. E.	9	.....	Cloudy.
Little Rock	30.35	19	N. E.	8	.....	Cloudy.
O., Val'y & Tenn.						
Chattanooga	30.44	13	N. E.	0	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.54	5	S. W.	6	.....	Clear.
Louisville	30.51	8	N. E.	8	.....	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.42	14	N. E.	Lt.	.....	Fair.
Nashville	30.40	5	N. E.	Lt.	*	Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.42	8	S. W.	10	*	Cloudy.
Up. Miss. Val'y:						
Cairo	30.53	3	E.	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.54	0	N. W.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Dubuquet	30.50	1	W.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.50	2	E.	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.51	2	N.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.54	3	N. E.	6	*	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.55	3	W.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Missouri Val'y:						
Leavenw'th	30.47	3	N. E.	13	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.53	3	E.	Lt	0.13	Lt. snow.
Yankton	30.51	5	E.	Lt	0.02	Lt. snow.
Ex. Northwest:						
Bismarck	30.06	12	E.	10	.....	Clear.
Middle Slope:						
Ft. Elliott	30.04	15	E.	9	.....	Cloudy.
Nor. Platte	30.22	2	S. E.	10	.....	Cloudy.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	30.47	3	W.	6	.....	Clear.

†Below zero. *Inappreciable.

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 6, 1883.

Jan. 6.	Mean barometer.	THERMOMETER. Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean humidity.	Prev'l direct'n of wind.	Rainfall (inch.)	Character of day.
1875	30.13	30.3	31.0	27.0	78.5	s.	.....	Cloudy
1874	30.00	32.0	33.0	30.0	91.0	N.	0.31	Cloudy
1875	30.29	26.5	25.0	10.0	75.0	N.	.....	Cloudy
1876	30.44	0.3	4.0	0.5	0.0	W.	.....	Fair
1877	29.89	30.2	45.0	31.0	75.0	S. E.	0.03	Cloudy
1878	30.46	19.2	25.0	16.0	57.3	W.	.....	Clear.
1879	30.48	13.5	19.0	10.0	85.7	s.	.....	Clear.
1880	30.10	4.2.0	67.0	57.0	79.3	W.	0.12	Fair.
1881	29.80	35.7	38.0	32.0	80.3	s. w.	*	Cloudy
1882	30.11	0.43.2	40.0	37.0	80.3	s. w	0.55	Fair.
1883	29.94	7.40.2	42.0	31.0	80.0	s. w	.....	Cloudy
1884	30.53	5.1.2	7.0	14.0	64.0	E.	*	Clou'y

Stages of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1874 ... 8 feet 0 inches
1875 ... 11 feet 4 inches
1876 ... 11 feet 4 inches
1877 ... 4 feet 4 inches
1878 ... 7 feet 6 inches
1879 ... frozen.
1880 ... 14 feet 0 inches
1881 ... frozen.
1882 ... 11 feet 10 inches
1883 ... 7 feet 0 inches
1884 ... 14 feet 0 inches
*Inappreciable.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—The river is falling rapidly with 5 feet 2 inches of water on the marks. It has moderated somewhat, but it is still very cold—5° below zero this morning and 8° above at noon. The Allegheny is putting out heavy ice, and the Monongahela has commenced to do likewise. Both of these rivers may close to-night. No arrivals or departures. Navigation has suspended to all points.

Boats in Port—G. W. Batchelor, C. W. Anderson, Scotia, Jim Brown, Joe Nixon, J. S. Mercer, Sam Miller, Regal Tiger, Ironsides, Resolute, Frank Gilmore and J. A. Blackmore.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6, Night.—River 4 feet 11 inches and falling. Clear and cold.

WHEELING, Jan. 6, Night.—River 10 feet 6 inches and falling. Navigation suspended until weather moderates. Clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, Night.—River 36 feet 10 inches and falling. Very cold and clear. The Vint Sinkle did decided not to leave for Memphis, but will wait for the weather to moderate. It is believed navigation will be closed to-morrow.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 6, Night.—The river fell 1 foot in 24 hours. Thermometer 6° below zero to 4° above; barometer 29.6. The Rainbow arrived at 2 and left at 8 A. M. The Silver Cloud arrived at 8 A. M. and will lie here till the weather moderates. The Morgan is at Paducah and will be up to-morrow if the weather softens. The Hotspur, with the Ell wrecker, is out in a corn field above Caseyville, and the Sam Roberts has gone to help her. There is very little ice running and it is growing warmer.

CAIRO, Jan. 6, Night.—Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati, 8 A. M.; My Choice, below. A. M. Departed—Baum, Memphis, 10 A. M.; My Choice, Belmont, 11 A. M. River 33 feet 4 inches and falling. Cloudy; thermometer 2 below.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6, Night.—River rising. Arrived—H. A. Sisler, Paducah. Clear; freezing cold.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 6, Night. — Departed — Mary Houston, Cairo, 10 A. M. Down—Annie P. Silver, last night.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, Night.—Arrived—Port Eads and barges, St. Louis; Schenck, Cincinnati.

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Name.	From.	To
Grey Eagle	.....	Henderson
James Guthrie	Henderson	.....
Jas. W. Gaff	Memphis	Cinci nati
Ariadne	Cincinnati	Evansville
Jos B. Williams, tow, 11 t sourgh	.....	.....

BOATS DUE.

Rainbow	Henderson	.....
Guiding Star	.....	New Orleans

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

THE river was falling here last evening, with 13½ feet water in the canal and 11½ feet in the chute on the falls. No business. Weather clear and moderating.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

THE James Guthrie will leave for Henderson at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from the foot of Fourth street. The Henderson packets will run as long as they can turn their wheels.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE elegant Guiding Star, Capt. J. D. Hegler, will leave here this morning for New Orleans direct. She is one of the best side-wheel boats afloat, and will go through without any detention. Capt. Hegler and Clerks McIntyre and Paul will see to the comforts of passengers. The great electric-light Star will leave this morning at 10 o'clock, and don't you forget it. See Levi or Hays for passage.

THE SITUATION.

THE bright rays of a welcome sun and the welcome mod ration in the weather yesterday caused the picture of nature in marine circles to appear brighter than it did the day before, and if we are to judge from what "Old Prob." says, we will still have a continuation of fair and moderating weather, and no fears of a freeze up may be anticipated. The river was falling here yesterday, and considerable new-made ice was floating in it, but not so heavy as to put a check entirely to navigation. True, some boats have laid up, but several are running. The City of Madison and Maggie Harper laid up. The Eagle left for Henderson; the Gaff passed up, and several towboats arrived yesterday from above. The Ariadne passed down. The Guiding Star was due down last evening from Evansville. The Big Joe Williams en route to New Orleans with a mammoth tow of coal arrived. We hardly think that navigation will be entirely suspended and hope the worst of the winter weather is over. At present steamboating is very uncertain.

OUR LOG.

GEN. HAZEN'S Ohio-river flood was a fizzle. Guess again, Hazy.

CAPT. JIM GOOD had Jack Frost to bite both his ears at Cairo, Saturday.

CAPT. CHRIS. BOSCHE, who has been ill for several days, was better yesterday.

THE Henderson *Journal* calls the Captain of the Cons Millar Capt. "conversation" Chenoweth.

THE mother of Mr. Ed. Farrell, one of the life-savers, died at her home in this city, night before last.

COL. W. W. HITE has been down the river on a business trip in the interest of his famous line of steamers.

THE lunatic asylums are all full, and still giddy young people will run off over to Jeffersonville and get spliced. It's awful.

BOB MCCOY, Clerk on the Andy Baum, has been home to see his brand new, great big, bouncing baby. It's a gal, and a beauty. Bully for Bob!

WHEN you board a railroad-train nowadays to go somewhere, you can't always tell at what latitude or place you are going to get on before you get to the point you started for.

WE "guessed" some time ago that "we would have a nice river and an open winter." We don't know that we ever saw a nicer river or an opener winter than we got now. The river is about closed, but the winter keeps open. The young Solomon of the COURIER-JOURNAL should "keep cool" as ca weather as this or we'll make it "hot" for him. There, now!

CAPT. TOM PATTERSON and Cardinal Jim Eaffery, pilots of the "Big Joe" Williams, arrived on board their mammoth monster from Pittsburgh, with 18 coal boats. Capt. Jack Williams, the faithful commander-in-chief, is on deck, looking hale and hearty as ever, and the personification of "old business" itself. The "Big Joe" is "the boss" that wears the electric diamond, and there are few better officers or better men than Capt. Jack Williams, Tom Patterson and Jim Rafferty. Long may they wave!

OLD IKE: "And'son, whar yer gwine wid yer kearpit sacks?" "Gwine on de kears." "Is you gwine to work?" "Naas! Er de ordah is go, or de hosses weak." "Shet up, I said son, an' go 'long 'bout yer bizness." And he turned away singing:

"Ridin' on de railerode,
Forty mile er minute,
De pahsse kear a flyin',
Wid lots o' people in it;
'Nuther trainer comin',
Limb in a mons'ous easer;
Telyscope de mind kear,
An' can't go no fudder."

DRIFTWOOD.

THE Gray Eagle left for Henderson yesterday.... The Rainbow is due up this morning from Henderson, and returns to-morrow.... The W. W. O'Neil and tow, assisted by the Fred. Wilson, left for New Orleans yesterday morning early.... The Jas. W. Gaff passed up from Memphis yesterday. The Iverels helped her up over the falls.... The Charles Morgan, on her way up, passed Paducah yesterday.... The Maggie Harper and City of Madison have laid up here until the ice runs out or navigation is fully resumed.... Towboats are still due from above.... The Tom Sherlock is advertised to leave for New Orleans Wednesday, and the Crown Friday.... Navigation is almost suspended at Pittsburgh.... The Silver Cloud is behind time, and will probably stay up the Tennessee for a while until ice runs out.... All the Anchor-line boats have gone into winter quarters at Cairo.... The Wyoming left New Orleans Saturday for Cincinnati.... All Southern up-stream boats are coming with light trips of freight.... The Nelli Speer arrived from above with her tow yesterday.... The Paris C. Brown went out of the Ohio river Saturday loaded flat, with engagements below for more freight.

SNAGS.

NEW ORLEANS *Times Democrat*, 5th: During the year 1883 169 steamboatmen died, as follows: Captains, 73; mates, 16; pilots, 32; engineers, 27; clerks, 9; carpenters, 7; watchmen, none; stewards, 2; cooks, 2; barkeepers, 1.... Within the five days preceding yesterday three boats were burned and two lost, resulting in the loss of six lives. In this same time six railroad accidents were mentioned, by which 24 lives were lost.... A sofa in the Captain's room on the Belle caught fire yesterday morning. The fire was quickly extinguished by pitching the sofa overboard. After the alarm was given there was a furious ringing of bells, and the lines of several boats were cast loose, but, thanks to the presence of mind and prompt action of the Belle's crew, the alarm soon subsided and all was quiet as before.

STEAMBOATS.

Notice to Steamb atmen.

OWING to the difficulty of lighting the piers now being built in the river at Henderson, Ky., at the present stage of water, all persons navigating the Ohio river, that have occasion to pass Henderson, Kentucky, are warned to avoid the danger of striking such piers. Craft are advised to keep near the Indiana shore until the lighting of the piers is assured, as there is a space of 5 5 feet between the northern pier and the Indiana shore.

O'CONNOR & McCULLOCH, Contractors.
HENDERSON BRIDGE CO.

For Cincinnati—U. S. Mail line Steamers.

Leave daily at 2:42 P. M., new time. Sundays at 11:42 A. M., new time. Fare $4. Round trip $5, including meals, berths and passage, good until used. Boats leave dock at the foot of Third st.

WILL S. HAYS, FRANK CARTER, Sup't. Pass. and Ticket Agent. se22 dtf

SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,

Leaves Every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday FOR NEW ORLEANS AND WAY POINTS.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

THOMAS SHERLOCK,

PATTERSON, Master,

Will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 4 P. M.

The ——— follows Friday, Jan. 11.

For freight or passage apply to

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

WILL S. HAYS, Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Regular U. S. Mail and Express Packet Co. For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

JAS. GUTHRIE ..... PENNY, Master

Will leave as above on THIS DAY, January 7, at 4 P. M., from city wharf.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

WILL S. HAYS, Ticket Agent.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS—Two adjoining farms 68 and 73 acres. Address R., this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two large rooms, with first-class table board, can be had at 616 Walnut st. jy9 dtf

PERSONAL.

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.—To cure them of this disagreeable habit use Dr. Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHALLEN'S

BUCKINGHAM THEATER.

To-Night, During the Week,

—AND—

USUAL MATINEES.

In spite of the fire at the Park Theater, Cleveland, burning out the troupe engaged at this theater for the present week, we have succeeded, after being up for two nights and spending hundreds of dollars in telegraphing and railroading, in getting together one of the best Specialty Combinations on the road.

We Were Determined Not to Disappoint Our Patrons.

READ THE LIST OF OUR PEOPLE.

WARREN & LORRETI.
3 DASHINGTONS. 3
CAMPBELL & NEBBE.
5 OPENSHAW CHILDREN. 5
FILLSON & ERROLL.
VICTORIA & MENDOZA.
3 FRANKLINS. 3
PROF. O'RIERDON.
CHARLES DAVIS.
SATSUMA.
HUME & LINDSEY.
DILLON & LYNCH.

DON'T FORGET THE FAMILY MATINEES

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

Week January 7, 1884. Every Night and Saturday Matinee, the Popular Young Actor,

MR. JAS. O'NEILL

As EDMUND DANTES, in a

Mr. JOHN STETSON'S

MONTE CRISTO

COMPANY,

Originally organized under Mr. Stetson's management for Booth's Theater, New York, Dumas' great play of Monte Cristo, with the following Star cast:

Mr. Frederic De Belleville, Mr. Forest Robinson,
Mr. Geo. C. Boniface, Mr. J. V. Melton,
Sir James Taylor, Mr. J. W. Shannon,
Mr. Horace Lewis, Mr. J. L. Cathart,
Mr. J. Swinburne, Miss Eugenie Blair,
Miss Anne Boudinot, Miss Emma Smith,
Miss Marjorie Bonner, Miss Carrie Noyes.

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, painted by Wm. Voegtlin and Jos. Clare, formerly Artists of Booth's Theater. Grand Realistic Effects and Correct Appointments. Popular prices prevail. Jan 14 (one week), Maggie Mitchell.

OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9,

THE BOSTON CONCERT CO.,

MRS. HUMPHREY-ALLEN, Soprano;
THE TEMPLE QUARTETTE, Male Voices
MISS ALMA FAUNCE, Pianist.
MR. TIMOTHIE ADAMOWSKI, the Polish Violinist,

IN GRAND CONCERT.

Sale of seats begin at box office Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

HO! HO!

BRING OUT THE GIRLS.

FINE SKATING

—AT THE—

OIL POND RINK TO-DAY.

GOOD ICE.

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A good traveling salesman, selling to best grocery and drug trade in the South, wants to represent a good Louisville house on commission. Best references. Address H. H., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

WANTED—TO LOAN—MONEY—$10 to $700 on furniture, piano, etc., without removal. Payments to suit. Business strictly confidential. At 512 Green st., cor. Fifth. Room 19. de22d&Su30.

WANTED—Chronic catarrh and sore throat, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, cured by a mild and safe treatment at Dr. LANCASTER'S Dispensary, 313 Fourth st., near Market. se8 dtf

WANTED—Persons desiring speedy and permanent cures of all private and special diseases, to call on Dr. BIGG. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays: 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement. au9 dtf

WANTED—TO LOAN—On good mortgage, money in sums of $5,000 or more or less. BUCHANAN & BRO., 404 Main st., below Fourth

WANTS—Help.

WANTED—A farm hand by the year, who has a small family and who thoroughly understands farming, and can give good reference. Apply to T. T. SUMMERS & SON, 243 Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky., or to JAMES A. BOLT, on his farm, 5 miles northeast of Frankfort, Ky. ja4 d&Su&wtf

WANTED—It known that the Women's Christian Association Employment Agency is still in the Schurmann block, room 11, corner Fourth and Jefferson, where women and girls wanting homes, or ladies seeking help, are invited to call daily, between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, ETC.

FOR RENT—Two large ice-houses underground, brick walled; the best and largest in the city; corner of Jackson and Broadway, under market-house. Inquire of AUGUSTUS SHARPE, Sharpe & Middleton, or of CHAS. SCHRADER, druggist, corner of Jackson and Broadway.

FOR RENT—One of the most desirable offices on Main st. Apply to JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN, 434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. ja5 dtf

FOR RENT—Two large and elegant rooms, one with a spacious fire-proof vault, and two small connecting rooms, in the second story of the COURIER-JOURNAL Building, all supplied with heat and gas. These are the best and most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply at COURIER-JOURNAL Counting Room. dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The store-house on the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets. Best retail business st

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.*

"BUSINESS."

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.—The business of 1884 has been entered upon under the conditions of quietude in trade which usually characterize the initial operations of a year. It is characteristic of the time that more attention should be given in many departments to balance sheets, settlements and the like, and to preparations for the future trade of the year than to current buying and selling. Besides there is a natural pause in wholesale trade, a "between seasons" period which business men find it necessary to respect.

Mercantile failures show a large increase, the footings of casualties being reported as the largest on record. They include a relatively full percentage of heavy failures. There is in no direction any tangible indication of improving tendencies in commerce and industry, and the tone of popular discussion is even becoming more despondent. But it is patent that overproduction, the chief cause of depression in all the manufacturing interests which have suffered most, has been extensively checked in all, and this treatment must in time work out the needed relief. The surplus of labor which was drawn into the over-stimulated industries must suffer, as it always does for the faults of others, though it need not be long in finding employment in other directions. The trades peculiar to the Eastern States will probably be relatively slow in emerging into renewed prosperity.

The course of business has been seriously obstructed by an excessively cold term, so extreme as to impede railway and city traffic, many kinds of industry and the deliveries of produce by farmers. It is also to be apprehended that important losses to live stock have resulted. In any event the cold wave will be found to have produced a general lull in business.

The corn speculation has been engaged in a game of cross purposes. The market has been vacillating in tendency, and if it has been the purpose of the Caicago experts to mystify the public, they have exhibited sagacity in their choice of means. As a result of repeated fluctuations, the market there closes fractionally lower than a week ago. Wheat has been under a steady but mild depression in controlling centers, closing at most points slightly lower than a week ago. Other cereals, except barley, have been steady to firm. Receipts of wheat have been light, but other cereals rather liberal. Foreign exports are very small. The visible supply of wheat, combined with the stock afloat for Europe, shows a decrease of 444,000 bushels since the last previous statement, and in corn there is an aggregate increase of 270,000 bushels. Provisions latterly have been strong and advancing under the influence of increasing shortages in Western packing, which has now fallen somewhat under last year, though showing a few weeks ago a surplus of nearly 500,000 hogs. In Chicago mess pork has advanced 60@$1 20, steam lard 10@30c, and spot sides 30c. Hogs have advanced 30@45c per 100 lbs, and cattle 10@15c per 100 lbs. Present indications point to a material further decrease in supplies in the early future. The cotton market has developed a marked accession of strength, growing out of a sharp improvement in legitimate demand. American spot prices are 3-16c higher than a week ago, and Liverpool is 1-16d higher. A large and steadily-growing decrease in receipts is being construed as an indication of approaching exhaustion, instead of the restraint of temporary weather conditions. There is a disposition in some quarters to reinstate the 5,750,000 estimate. Notwithstanding the chronic reports of bad trade and overstocked markets, Eastern spinners have been very free buyers. The coffee market is strong and higher, standard New York price lists quoting spot goods ¼c higher. Sugars are steady to firm. The iron markets have been very dull in all departments, but concessions have been obtainable only in exceptional instances. There is a natural lull at this stage of the season, and there appears to be a growing feeling of confidence that when the trade of the year opens in earnest it will be on improving tendencies. A scheme for regulating production and prices by means of combination has been broached. The general cast of the plan is the same in principle as that which has been operated successfully in other trades, especially by the whisky trade and bagging manufacturers, but which in many other lines has been utterly abortive. It would seem that in the present juncture there would be little need for such a compact, as overproduction is being curbed by a higher law. Dry goods have been dull.

In New York money has been easy. The banks make the large gains in resources usually characteristic of the first week of a year. Inland exchange has tended in favor of New York, and foreign exchange has advanced. Government bonds have weakened. It is obvious that the material rise in 4 and 4½s in the last six weeks was due to anticipations of legislation by Congress increasing the issue of notes on such bonds, besides abolishing or reducing the tax on circulation. Recent outgivings in Washington are probably construed to imply that there is not much hope of such measures being taken, and hence the decline. The New York banks report a remarkably large decrease in circulation, apparently indicating the source of the supply of loads marketed this week. The stock market has been frequently feverish and generally fluctuating, but the general action of affairs has been more favorable to holders. Prices close higher on most properties. The turning point was the culmination of the scheme to force Villard's hand, but business is apparently more and more monopolized by room traders.

In 1883 American railroad stocks declined in value 3@60 per cent., and English railroad stocks 2½@28½ per cent. The decline in the majority of American stocks was say 20@30 per cent., and that of the majority of English stocks was 10@15 per cent. This shrinkage, especially that in this country, has had no particular economic consequences, other than greatly to reduce a large number of millionaire fortunes suddenly bloated out of all proportions by the boom of 1878-81. The public have not been largely interested since a comparatively early stage of the decline; but these properties are no doubt held with great confidence that their absorbing power, "when trade revives," will prove quite as great as in 1879 and 1880.

In London, English consols have advanced; American railroads have declined.

☞ It does not appear that the system proposed by Judge BUCKNER, which contemplates the substitution of high license taxes for the direct taxes laid at present upon liquors, beer and tobacco, will place internal revenue taxation upon a more scientific footing. In the proposed system the taxes would necessarily be paid by consumption, and the same is exactly true of the existing system. There would be the difference, however, of more difficult supervision and of more extensive evasion of the tax. There would be a larger percentage of untaxed consumption, and to that extent it would fall short of the efficacy of the present system. The bill prepared by Mr. THOMPSON for the reorganization of the internal revenue machinery contains many striking and ingenious features, but the popular demand at present looks rather to the rates of taxation than the methods of collection, and it is doubtful if the latter can be made a subject of real controversy at present.

EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY.

The following paragraph is from the Frankfort *Yeoman:*

"The COURIER-JOURNAL says it likes some parts of the Governor's message and does not like others, but it compliments the document as a whole. The public would like to have it point out what points are objectionable. It has a very unjust and ill-spirited fling at the Governor, which gives surprise to most of its readers at this point."

The COURIER-JOURNAL is sorry to hurt the feelings of any one as sensitive as the Frankfort *Yeoman*, but we are forced every now and then to tread on the toes of some genial gentleman, or politics in Kentucky would stagnate. Now for the objectionable points in the message of Gov. KNOTT. The following paragraph, relating to public education, seems to us to contain expressions which, when examined, must seem extremely objectionable to all who believe in the principle of local self-government and who would resist even the most insidious step toward centralization:

"The per capita last year, as already stated, was $1 30, showing an increase of ten cents only for the present year ending June 30, 1884. We may deprecate the evils of illiteracy and descant upon the blessings of popular education as much as we will, but we will indulge the Utopia dream of a Golden Age, when every child in the State shall enjoy the benefits of good schools at the public expense, a long time before it is realized with the meager pittance of $1 40 per annum to the pupil, unless something shall be done to supplement it. This can not be expected from State taxation, and our people had as well understand it first as last; for, with perhaps three or four exceptions, there is not another State in the Union which contributes so large a portion to its general revenues to purposes of education."

In our judgment this is not the language becoming the Governor of Kentucky on a question of such vital importance as that of education. This is no pauper Commonwealth; our resources have not been exhausted in any attempt to educate the children of the State. The population has greatly increased, but pauperism has not. In this message the Governor calls public attention to the wealth of resources which are at our command; he refers in cheering words to our bountiful crops; he shows what are the inducements which we have to offer to immigrants; and the impression his words leave is that this is a prosperous and a happy people, a people growing more rapidly in wealth than in population, and this is true.

Under this state of affairs it is natural that the condition of our public schools should demand his attention and he should seek to arouse in the minds of our people a proper appreciation of the benefits of education. Here is a great work to be done; it must be done by our own people, and any attempt to substitute Federal aid in place of local effort is, in our earnest judgment, most pernicious.

Our people are fully able to take care of themselves in this matter, and this message of the Governor fully vindicates this position. We do not support the schools as we ought, because we do not rightly value them. It is not poverty, but indifference, which impedes us in this work, and this indifference can not be overcome by "Federal aid" disguised in any manner whatever. On the contrary, Federal aid only augments the evil; it destroys what has heretofore been the vital principle of the whole system, and it was, according to our ideas of public policy, the duty of one in the Governor's position to make this plain.

Kentucky does not educate her children, because she does not fully realize that it is necessary to do this work. What we need is a crusade through all our borders in behalf of education; what the churches would call a revival—just such a movement as they would inaugurate on such a showing as that made by Gov. KNOTT, did it relate to their work.

We need, further, to see that every dollar to which the schools can make any claim be given to them. Instead of this quite a large sum, the taxes on corporations and corporate property, which ought fairly to go to the school fund, has been absorbed in other directions.

Gov. KNOTT says that not another State contributes to the school fund so large a proportion of the general revenues. We fail to see the pertinency of this remark, and it is apt to beget a feeling of self-satisfaction which the situation does by no means justify. The fact is, though, Kentucky is fully able to educate her children, she does it not. Referring to the financial condition of the State, Gov. KNOTT says:

"That our finances should present such an unenviable spectacle is as inexcusable as it is humiliating. The want of sufficient funds in the Treasury to meet all demands against it can not be attributed to any indisposition on the part of our people to pay the taxes assessed against them, nor to any lack of diligence or fidelity in those who are charged with their collection. The Sheriffs throughout the State have for several years exhibited a most commendable promptness in returning the revenues with which they have been charged, and the unusual thoroughness of their collections abundantly attest the willingness as well as the ability of the people to pay their respective assessments. Nor is it because the ordinary expenditures of the Government are or have been at all disproportionate to the wealth or the population of the State, for they have for years scarcely averaged $1,500,000 per annum, or about 25 cents on each $100 of taxable property in the Commonwealth—assessed at perhaps little over one-half its actual value—and less than 90 cents per capita, while more than 25 per cent. of the amounts thus annually expended has been appropriated to the support of our public charities. The difficulty has been and is still to be found, to a great extent, in our grossly defective system of assessment, rendered still more inefficient by the negligent and unsatisfactory manner in which it is administered. The mere fact that the entire valuation of all descriptions of taxable property within the Commonwealth for the last fiscal year amounted to but little over $374,500,000 is sufficient to satisfy any intelligent mind at all conversant with the subject that there must have been the grossest disparity between its market and assessed value. Our real property alone is worth double that sum."

This is all true, and the remedy lies, as the Governor suggests, in a better system of assessments; but why, instead of suggesting such an increase of assessments, did he not indorse the plan of Mr. WHARTON BARKER for distributing the surplus in the Federal Treasury and thus about abolish all State taxation; it would have been just as logical, just as reasonable, just as unobjectionable, as the plan to seek Federal aid for education.

The whole scheme is wrong, and it carries in its train many serious evils. We regret to see a man in the position of Gov. KNOTT give it even his tacit approval. As a measure of political economy, it can not be too severely condemned, and, as a scheme for undermining our public school system, it should be opposed at every step of its progress. Kentucky wants none of these spoils; when our people rightly understand the situation they will see that money enough is provided to meet the demands of the schools, without applying to the Federal Government for assistance. New Hampshire, with a valuation of $191,000,000, raises $577,622 for school purposes, and we must come up to our Northern friends in this work. The fact that our taxation for other purposes is light ought to encourage us to sustain the schools ourselves, rather than furnish an excuse for a neglect of duty.

A NOTABLE SURRENDER.

We publish in this issue an article from the Nashville *American* setting forth, in rather a striking way, the advantages possessed by the Southern States for the manufacture of iron. It is an article which is well worth reading, and it has especial significance when we consider that it takes direct issue with the position heretofore held by the *American* when discussing questions relating to the tariff. In season and out of season the COURIER-JOURNAL has been assailed by the *American* and its tender, the Chattanooga *Behind-the-Times*, because we have insisted that iron could be made in the South cheaper than in any other section of the Union; at prices, in fact, which would enable the Southern furnaces to compete with English iron, even if the entire tariff on pig should be repealed. No one can read the article published to-day, accept as unquestioned the statements therein contained, without reaching the conclusion that it is a complete vindication of every line which the COURIER-JOURNAL has published on the subject.

We take this occasion to repeat and emphasize the statements we have heretofore made concerning the South and the tariff. The tariff, as it stands to day, is an impediment to the development of the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources of the Southern States. The tariff subsidizes the furnaces located in the North, where it costs $18, $20 and $24 to make iron, and these continue to put their product on a depressed market, which, but for this subsidy, would be relieved. The tariff is an artificial obstruction to the healthy operation of the law of supply and demand. But for the tariff the iron market would relieve itself without resorting to pools and strikes. The decline in the market price would close the expensive furnaces of the East and the North, and draw the capital there invested to Southern fields. As it is legislation gives a bonus of $6 72 to men to make pig iron in Pennsylvania, instead of closing their furnaces and moving to the South.

This is all plain enough to any one who will take a practical view of the situation, but because we have presented it again and again we are assailed as the arch enemy of Southern industries. Now the *American* comes to our assistance. We have noticed before this that when coal lands were for sale, when capital was wanted to build new furnaces, when bonds to build a new road were to be placed on the market, there was much to say even in the organs of the monopolists concerning the inexhaustible resources of the Southern States, but when the tariff is discussed these same organs attack their own records. We protest against this treatment of grave public questions. Facts which are to be used to draw investments to the South must stand unquestioned at all times. The COURIER-JOURNAL at least will not be a party to any conspiracy to draw capital here under false pretenses. The statements we have made so frequently concerning the coal and iron fields of the Southern States, now indorsed editorially by the Nashville *American*, are either true or false. We believe them to be absolutely true. We have made them only after careful investigation, and we will stand by them. The *American* must do the same. They are true whether we discuss the tariff or the sale of lands, and it is not creditable to any journal, it is not fair to our men of business, to assert in the one case what we deny with vehemence in another, to boast in an after-dinner speech of the enormous profits of Southern furnaces, and then in an editorial to assail similar statements in the COURIER-JOURNAL.

We accept, therefore, as an evidence of a change of heart this article in the *American*, and take it as an ample apology for all its sins in the past. We had begun to despair of it. It seemed to have wandered far from the straight path, and to have sinned against light and reason. Still, while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return, and this article is the first fruits of a change of heart. It is something to begin the new year aright, and we gladly welcome the *American* to a friendly rivalry with the COURIER-JOURNAL in its effort to fix the attention of the people of the North on the natural sources of the wealth here in the South. A few months spent in this labor will no doubt open the eyes of the *American* to the enormities of the existing tariff, even if they do not destroy its faith in the whole protective system, and when the Presidential campaign opens we expect to have the *American* side by side with the COURIER-JOURNAL working for the success of revenue reform.

REFORM IN THE EAST.

Among the Democrats are a number of men who, while professing to favor a reform of the tariff, are opposed to taking any steps which would lead to such reformation. Their efforts are directed against their own party, and all they do is done to embarrass those who are striving to carry out the very ideas they profess to approve. This class of do nothings rallied unitedly to the support of Mr. RANDALL, and blackguarded all who refused to follow them into that ambuscade. To-day they are clamoring for harmony, and they are busy prophesying overwhelming disaster if their weak counsels are not acceptee.

Seeing how strong the tide in the West sets towards revenues reform, these men turn their eyes to the East and ask with affected consternation if it is proposed to abandon New York, New Jersey and Connecticut on this issue, with the hope of making good the loss in the West. This kind of talk takes entirely too much for granted; the surest way for the Democrats to carry New York and New Jersey is to make an aggressive and unyielding fight for the traditional principles of the Democratic party. Men who talk of sacrificing these States for a mere whim are talking nonsense. How the issue will be decided when the votes are counted no one at this time can say, but it is fair to suppose that men like Mr. HEWITT, Mr. COX and Senator BAYARD understand the situation in the East as well as do the time-servers and the panic stricken Democrats in this section. It is customary with the obstructionists to claim Mr. BAYARD and Mr. HEWITT as opponents of any practical measure of reform, and they count the vote given for COX as opposed to the ideas represented by Mr. CARLISLE. As a matter of fact, Mr. COX is, if anything, more aggressive than Mr. CARLISLE and it is said expresses himself as opposed to what is termed Mr. CARLISLE'S conservative policy. Mr. HEWITT has recently, in an open letter, outlined a policy of reform which must give his friends among the protectionists congestive chills. Now Mr. BAYARD takes occasion to express himself in terms which can not be misunderstood, and the last hope of the obstructionists disappears. A Washington dispatch to the New York *World* says:

"Senator THOMAS F. BAYARD to-day said that it was the solemn duty of the Democratic majority in the House to consider this session the question of revising the tariff. He pronounced the so-called tariff bill of last winter a monstrous humbug, and said there were monstrosities in the existing tariff law that no conscientous legislator could look upon without shame. Mr. BAYARD is not a believer in the principle of protection, but he is conservative in his views as to making changes. He would correct the apparent evils first and move onward to secure such reductions as can be safely made from time to time. He is of the opinion that taxation is a public act, which can be properly exercised only for public ends, and that when it is made for private purposes for the protection of individuals it is perverted from its proper channel. Protection was originally intended for the weak. That is the very meaning of the word; but under the system of so-called protection the strong have been clothed with constantly increasing power for the oppression of the weak. Those who are benefited by protection are those [illegible] is the least.

"The present tariff system, involving the building up and sustaining of mere private interests at the expense of the whole people, had a demoralizing effect upon public men and upon the consideration of public questions. Too often men in Congress were mere representatives of private interests, and therefore incapable of considering legislation from any standpoint of mere right and wrong. The fact that the mere consideration of the tariff question could not be made without raising the cry of injury to our business interests showed how artificial and unnatural was our position. Mr. BAYARD advocates tariff reform in the interest of the manufacturers themselves. The business situation, so far as they are concerned, could hardly be worse than it now is. It was painful to read the Pennsylvania papers and see the record of workingmen thrown out of employment at the outset of winter. What was true of Pennsylvania was true of other manufacturing sections. Men are out of work everywhere, and relief could not come until the manufacturers were enabled to sell their products in foreign markets.

"Mr. BAYARD advocates such additions to the free lists as will remove taxes from raw materials as far as possible. With free materials he believes ships can be built in our waters as cheaply as upon the Clyde. When he witnessed the launching of the new ship at Lieut. GORRINGE'S yard the latter told him that the tax upon the materials entering into the make-up of the ship amounted to $28,000. This was more than the difference of the cost of building a similar ship upon the Clyde. Protection and the pushing of private interests have become interwoven into the very warp and woof of legislation. It was time, he thought, for the Democratic party to assume a positive aggressive position in advocating a tariff reform policy. It had been a party of negation long enough. It was entering on a new phase of existence, and if guided by honesty and right would certainly be successful."

We commend this talk to our weak-kneed brethren in the South who are so eager for a national victory they are willing to sacrifice every vestige of Democratic principle. The Nashville *American*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Chattanooga *Behind-the-Times* should take some new observations. At present they are as far from truly representing the situation in the East as they are incorrectly giving expression to the wishes of the people of the Southern States. The Democratic party East, West and South is to be a practical unit in favor of reform.

MASKS AND FACES.

Some of those Republican leaders, who, recognizing the danger of fighting the coming campaign on the revenue reform issue forced to the front by the Democrats, forthwith began attempting to revive the old sectional war animosities, are growing violently frantic because of the poor success with which their efforts are meeting.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* from the first has been most prominent in this praiseworthy work. No sooner did it recognize the importance which the practical question of tariff reduction was assuming than it set about deliberately to turn the tide of public attention away from this into the old muddy channel through which the Republicans have so often paddled into power. Early and late it has harped on this string. It has now its paid emissaries in the South whose duties are to ferret out and exaggerate all manner of crimes, and distort those misdemeanors and felonies, private and local in character, and no commoner in South Carolina than in Massachusetts, into political outrages of national significance. Daily its editorial columns have been filled with inflammatory appeals to the passions of the North. But the lack of response with which these are being received only renders the *Commercial Gazette* the more desperate, and it reaches the climax of its rabid rancor in the following picturesque remarks:

"In national affairs the black race has been disfranchised in all the States that were slave States, so that nowhere from the Potomac and the Ohio and Missouri rivers to the Rio Grande, where slavery ever existed, is the vote of the black man allowed to have an influence in the Presidential election.

"This organized repudiation of the basis of the settlement of the war questions gives the Democratic party 150 electoral votes to start with in a Presidential contest and one-third of the House and nearly one-half the Senate.

"This tremendous mass of political power is in absolute possession of the Democratic party, which has no principles, and under the circumstances can not have any other than the vindication and rehabilitation of the Southern Confederacy and its compensation out of the Treasury of the whole country.

"The Democratic party is the slave of the Solid South, and so under the control of a despotism that is remorseless. The effect is degrading in the extreme, and the party without principles and in abject servitude is sent out to find some craze upon which to gain the Northern votes necessary to take possession of the Government of the United States for Confederate purposes.

"Whenever, if ever, this is done, it will be, not nominally, but actually in the interest of the lost cause, and with the purpose of making the North pay the South for damages done in the war, beginning with pensioning Confederate soldiers and paying for emancipated slaves. If the Democratic party had the President and both houses of Congress—that is to say the national law-making power—there would not be a member of that party dare to object to pensioning the crippled Confederates—not one; and payment for slaves would be urged as the only way to truly reconcile and reconstruct.

"A vote for the Democratic party in the Presidential contest that approaches will be a vote to make Northern States provinces of the Southern Confederacy. If the people of the North do not see the danger and meet the issue by the defeat of the party that is the servile instrument of the Solid South, they deserve to be slaves, and their places will be duly assigned them as white niggers."

Considering the condition of the weather just now, this is pretty warm language. The Okolona *States*, in its most incandescent hours, was never more lurid.

The "Solid South" has been the bugaboo of the *Commercial Gazette* and its gallant confreres for twenty years. National prosperity and progress, according to them, depend upon its dissolution.

And yet is this the way to dissolve it?

Is it the way to make a man vote with you to call him a murderer, a traitor and a conspirator?

It is just such charges and slanders on the part of the Northern Republicans that have kept the South solid for Democracy.

It is just such treatment that will continue to keep it solid so long as it is flung in our faces.

If the *Commercial Gazette* is seeking to prevent the breaking up of the Solid South, it is on the right track.

So long as the Republicans continue to single out the South for misrepresentation and traducement; so long as they continue to magnify into a national outrage every crime committed in her borders; so long as they regard her as a traitor only biding her time before disclosing her purposes; so long as they look upon any participation by her representatives in the National Government with suspicion and clamorous protestations, and herald their every act as the forerunner to a sectional raid on the Constitution or the Treasury—so long as the Republican party places itself in this attitude toward the South, just so long will the South, out of simple self-respect and in forced self-defense, vote solidly against that party.

But the *Commercial Gazette* knows this as well as any one knows it. If it did not, it would not to-day be revamping its old preachments of hate and proscription.

The animus of the present vicious attack on the South is just this: On the new issue now agitating the country, the Democrats represent a side which is exceedingly popular in the agricultural States of the Northwest. These States have heretofore been solidly Republican, but since the commencement of the tariff discussion they have given the Democrats very large gains, and the Republicans now fear that, on a squarely drawn issue of revenue reform, some of them would pull out from their old moorings and join the Democratic column. To prevent this the cry of the Southern Confederacy must be again resurrected; practical politics must be sent to the rear; the old sectional sensationalism must again be relied on to sweep the loyal North before it; the grand old party must be saved at any cost; and, after all, what is there so easy as lying?

It is not to break up the solid South that the present crusade is inaugurated; it is to prevent the breaking up of a large section of the solid North.

On the election of Speaker CARLISLE the Republicans professed to be jubilant because the tariff issue thus crystallized would prove a splitting wedge in the solid South; and certainly when the South shall be split it will be by a practical and not by a sectional issue. But the Republicans care nothing for breaking the South if by so doing they also break the Northwest. They would gain nothing by that.

Hence the Northwestern farmers, who are beginning to realize that it is time to legislate a little in their own favor, instead of pulling chestnuts from the fire for the protected monopolists, must be frightened out of any such preposterous notions by the cry that "the South is in the saddle again;" that "a vote for the Democratic party in the Presidential contest that approaches will be a vote to make the Northern States provinces of the Southern Confederacy;" and that "if the people of the North do not see the danger and meet the issue by the defeat of the party that is the servile instrument of the South, they deserve to be slaves, and their places will be duly assigned them as white niggers."

It is an old game, and it has been played before with success. But it is behind the times just now. The country will no longer be deceived by it. The party that wins the coming contest will do it on, or against, the issue of revenue reform.

"1883 HAS not been regarded as a good year. From the outset it has had a bad reputation. It has been a year of universal distrust and apprehension. Business men in the United States have plodded or staggered along from month to month, oppressed with the haunting thought that a panic was impending. They have been over cautious and unduly suspicious, and have passed the year fighting shadows. * * * Bradstreet reports 10,187 failures this year—about one-third more than in 1882, about 66 per cent. more than in 1881 and 130 per cent. more than in 1880 * * * There is complaint of dullness in the iron trade in this country, and reduction of wages in that and the cotton and woollen branches of manufacture is in some quarter proposed. * * * The shrinkage in volume of business here, other than in stocks, will be close to 20 per cent. for the whole year 1883, in comparison with 1882, of which a part is due to decline in prices, but probably more than half to comparative inactivity in trade."

This reads more like the wild Republican predictions of what would happen under a Democratic Administration, than like the actual record of a year under Republican *regime*.

SECRETARY FOLGER is reported as saying that the Democrats in the House may pass a tariff bill "largely reducing the duties now prescribed," but that "the measure would be effectively killed" by the Republicans in the Senate. Secretary FOLGER is probably right. Next to securing the passage of a good tariff reduction bill, nothing better could be asked by the revenue reformers. Such action will place the parties squarely; it will formulate the issues distinctly; and the country in being called on to decide it will know exactly what it has to decide and how to decide it.

MR. JOHN W. HINES, of Great Barrington, Mass., obeyed the commandment to love his father and his mother; but he seems to have lavished the bulk of his affection on his mother, who was, after all, only his step-mother—that is, she was for twenty-four hours, for, on the day after she married his father, JOHN ran away with her and married her himself. He is now spending the honeymoon in the usual way, with some variations in his efforts to reduce to a mathematical certainty the problem as to whether he is his own step father or his own step-son.

"THERE are 253,852 manufacturing establishments in the United States, with a capital of $2,790,272,600, employing 2,019,035 men, 531,639 women and 181,922 boys and girls."—[*Nashville American.*

And fully half of these employes work in unprotected industries and are heavily taxed for the benefit of the employers of the other half.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT

Assumes a New Complexion Since the Appearance of Another Richmond in the Field.

MR. SWEENEY AND HIS PROSPECTS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 6.—The Senatorial situation has become decidedly complicated since the announcement of Sweeney's candidacy. The Williams men claim that Cerro Gordo will win on the first ballot, with Blackburn, Sweeney and Cain all opposing him; but my estimates do not show this. Sweeney pulls away from Williams numerous supporters in the Second Congressional district, as well as a good many scattering votes through the State; at least that is the claim made for him by his friends, and I do not doubt its truth. Sweeney is fairly well known by reputation. He served a term in Congress from the Owensboro district and declined a nomination for a second term. He is a fine lawyer and a man of marked intelligence; is full of energy, and has been very successful at the bar. This will be better understood when I say he went to Owensboro 27 years ago with hardly a dollar in his pocket, and to-day he has a fortune variously estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000, which he has made at his practice and from investments in real estate. Now that he is independent and being yet a man of less than 50 years, he would like to go to the Senate, where he would doubtless serve the State with distinction. I am satisfied he thinks he has at least a fair chance to be elected, and thinks that he is going into the fight for all that it is worth. It is evident he is feared by both Williams and Blackburn, if for nothing else because of the complication his candidacy gives to the situation. The friends of the latter say that while Sweeney has a perfect right to be a candidate, they feel that he ought to have kept out of the contest this time and let Blackburn and Williams fight it out.

Col. Cain arrived here to-night. I saw him a moment ago at the Capital Hotel, looking serene and confident, surrounded by a group of admiring friends. He has come to stay till the fight is over.

Col. Thomas L. Jones has not yet put in his appearance, but his brother-in-law, Col. John Taylor, of Newport, is here presumably in charge of the Jones boom.

When the House assembles to-morrow Speaker Offutt will announce the committees, which are thirty-seven in number. I went to his room to-night and asked him if he could not give me a list of them. He replied that he would cheerfully do so, but he had not yet fully completed their revision. The truth is the Speaker has worked very hard during the past four or five days, and he exhibits evidences of the mental worry which he has undergone. He has sought to comply with the wishes of members and their friends as far as possible, but of course made his selections according to his own judgment. I think it will be found when the list is read that he meant the words he said on assuming the Chair, namely, that he had no revenges to gratify and no friends to reward above their merits. It is conceded on all hands that Owens, of Scott, will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Adair, of Union, will be Chairman of Revision and Taxation, which some regard as the most important committee.

Other chairmanships guessed at, and the guesses may be relied on, are as follows: Mulligan, of Lexington, Railroads; Stone, of Lyons, State Prisons; Julian, of Franklin, Education; Talbott, of Boyle, Charitable Institutions; Stoll, of Louisville, Ways and Means; Hart, of Fleming, Claims; Caldwell, of Louisville, Banks. Tom Hill, of Lincoln, will be Chairman of the Insurance Committee, a deserved compliment to the youngest member of the House. Gov. Meriwether will, of course, get a chairmanship, though of what is not known. Louisville and Jefferson county will have altogether four or five chairmanships.

COAL AND IRON.

The Inexhaustible Mineral Resources of the Southern States, and the Rapid Development.

IRON MADE AS CHEAPLY AS IN ENGLAND.

The article published below appeared as an editorial in the Nashville *American* of Saturday. The facts it contains have appeared from time to time in the COURIER-JOURNAL, but the *American* has sought persistently to conceal them whenever the tariff was under discussion; but the indications are now that some of these lands will soon be on the market, and capitalists will be asked to invest in them. It should be said these statements are much more trustworthy than those which appear in the *American* when it discusses the tariff:

A neatly-printed pamphlet prospectus of the Warrior Coal and Coke Company, a Nashville organization, contains some quite interesting facts bearing upon the economy and possible profits of coal mining in this region. To the question, "Will it pay to mine coal in Alabama?" the prospectus claims to have reliable authority for the statement that coal from the Black-creek vein, of a little over 2½ feet thick, can be put on the cars at $1 a ton, and the Warrior Company confidently expects, with a 3-foot vein, to load coal on the cars at 90 cents per ton. For further illustration, it shows that an individual enterprise at Warrior Station started with but little, if any, capital, has made fully $75,000 in four years, on an output averaging much less than 100 tons per day. Another individual enterprise a short distance south of the station, with an average production since operations began of not over 100 tons per day, has rapidly advanced in value, until now the 2,000 acres and improvements are held at $120,000, and report says $100,000 was recently offered for it. The Milner Company, within a few weeks after commencing operations reached an output of 300 tons per day, and a few months since sold their property for $150,000. The Pratt Coal Company began operations within the past few years, and about two years ago the owner sold it to the present organization for $1,000,000, and its present value is estimated at $2,300,000. They own about 75,000 acres of land, have an output of coal of 2,000 tons per day, and in a few weeks will complete shafts by which they will increase the output to 2,750 tons per day.

The production of the mines in the vicinity of Birmingham is now about 3,000 tons per day, but the demand is such that consumers are often embarrassed by the insufficiency of the supply, and the fact that the consumption is increasing more rapidly than the production, offers assurances of remunerative prices for all the coal and coke that can be produced. The following interesting parallel is drawn between the mining regions of Pennsylvania and Alabama:

Estimated on a basis of the quality of the coal for steam and coking purposes, the lands of Alabama are equal in value to the lands of Pennsylvania or Maryland, and from their proximity to the Gulf ports, Cuba and other islands, they are actually more valuable, for the coal producers of Alabama must inevitably, in the near future, control these markets, and, in so doing, can derive a greater net profit per ton for coal at their mines than can be done either in Pennsylvania or Maryland, yet lands in the coal regions of the latter States sell at prices varying from $400 to $2,000 per acre, while the lands in the latter State can now be had at $8 to $20 per acre, and at these or much higher prices are the safest and most promising investments to be found anywhere in this or any other country.

A pertinent historical fact is cited in relation to a tract of 100 acres of coal land in the Cumberland region of Maryland. Previous to the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad this 100 acres sold for $10, then for $100, and after the completion of the railroad for $1,000; then for $10,000, and afterward for *one hundred thousand dollars*; and now can not be bought at any price. Some years ago, in 1873, a gentleman connected with the *American* spent a month in Pittsburgh, and one day at the Monongahela House he witnessed the sale of 67 acres of coal land for $67,000. This tract was near to a navigable stream, but not directly on the bank of it, and there was no railroad within reach of it. It was recently reported that the President of the Reading railroad had offered the coal lands of that company for $60,000,000. He promptly denied the report, and stated he would not take $150,000,000 for them. It is true that the coal is anthracite; and the incident has no direct connection with this subject, except that it shows the immense value that good coal properties may reach, where there is a market for the production.

But there is no dispute as to the superior quality of Alabama's coal. Tests made by order of the Secretary of the Navy, at Pensacola Navy-yard, shows the Black-creek coal to be superior to that of the Cumberland district in Maryland in heating power and diminished quantity of ash. But its chief commercial value is in its coke-making advantages. No better coke for iron-making is to be found than that made from the Alabama and Tennessee coals. In Alabama, as in Tennessee, the chief source of the State's wealth lies in her vast mineral deposits. The amount of iron contained in the great Red mountain and Cahaba-hill districts, both of which lie contiguous to Birmingham, is estimated at 700,000,000,000 tons, making the iron supply of Alabama practically inexhaustible for all time to come. In the vicinity of Birmingham and along the line of the road centering there, not less than $6,000,000 had been invested up to January 1 of the present year, and this amount has since largely increased. In 1880 the census returns showed the total pig-iron product of the State to be only 62,330 tons. In 1882 this had increased to 225,000 tons. Last year the Birmingham district alone produced 160,000 tons, worth $6,000,000, a fivefold increase in three years. The total output of iron in Alabama in 1880 was 191,000 tons; in 1881, 350,000 tons; in 1882, 450,000 tons, and last year close upon 650,000 tons. Alabama now ranks as the sixth iron-producing State in the Union, and if it continues at its present rate of increase will soon attain second place. In close proximity to the iron mines of Alabama are its coal fields, which extend over an area of 10,680 square miles. Of these the Cahaba vein is about twelve feet thick, and the Black Warrior vein in some places fifteen feet thick. The daily output of coal in the mines of these districts is 4,000 tons, or 1,200,000 tons annually. The demand for this coal now far exceeds the supply, which goes far to indicate a greatly increased output for the coming year. In 1872 the total coal product of the State was 10,000 tons; in 1880, 340,000; in 1882, 1,000,000 tons; and for the year ending September 1, 1883, it reached 1,200,000; an increase of 12,000 per cent. in eleven years.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, perhaps the leading iron man in America, referring to the iron future of this Alabama region, said:

It is, in fact, the only place on the American continent where it is possible to make iron in competition with the cheap iron of England. The cheapest place until now on the globe for manufacturing iron is the Cleveland region, Yorkshire, England. The distance from the coal to the ore averages them a distance of twenty miles, while in Alabama the coal and the ore are in many places within half a mile of each other. The sandstone formation thins out toward the South, and in Alabama seems to be replaced by this bed of fossiliferous iron ore, which commences in New York with a thickness of rarely over two feet, but steadily thickens toward the South, averaging four feet in Pennsylvania, seven or eight in Tennessee, while in Alabama, probably because the formation was crushed back on itself some way, there are places where the iron has been measured 150 feet in thickness. It is possible to produce iron at as low cost as in the most favored regions of the world, and allowing for the expense of transportation, to compete with them, even paying a higher rate in wages than is paid in Great Britain. This region, so exhaustless in supplies, so admirably furnished with coal, so conveniently communicating with the gulf, will be of infinitely more consequence to us for its iron than it ever was for its cotton. There is a foundation for an industry and a prosperity which no interference with the commercial laws can ever overturn. I think this will be a region of coke-made iron on a grander scale than has ever been witnessed on the habitable globe. The present production of the Cleveland region, where in 1833 there was not a furnace, is 2,000,000 tons, and very soon will be 4,000,000, but the production here will far exceed that.

This prediction was made over eight years ago. The prophecy was written with ink only, in response to an inquiry. It is now being realized in figures written upon the ledgers of successful iron and coal companies and on the ledgers of banking institutions that have grown as a necessity upon the same soil. In a short time the prophetic words will have become a part of the history of Alabama. The towns of Anniston and Birmingham are practical illustrations. The formation of the Warrior Coal and Coke Company, from whose prospectus many of these facts are taken, is another. Still another is the organization of the Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee and Alabama Coal and Iron Company, and another company, formed of Louisville capitalists, and one that promises to eclipse them all, in the magnitude of its operations—the new manufacturing town just laid out on the south bank of the Tennessee river near Florence, between the Alabama coal and Tennessee iron, which is about to be connected with both by a railroad connecting the Georgia Pacific railroad with the Tennessee river and the Memphis and Charleston railroad. That colossal fortunes will be one day realized from all these ventures we do not entertain a doubt. It is only a matter of time and the shortness of it depends alone upon the pluck and enterprise of the people of this section.

PHILADELPHIA IRON.

The Prospects Are For An Unusually Large Amount of Business in Its Manufacture.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—An unusually large amount of business is in sight in the iron trade. Previous reports have stated that buyers were holding off until prices had reached their lowest possible point. Some of these requirements have been filled already, and many others will be filled this month. They cover crude and finished iron, and foreign, Bessemer, and domestic steel rails. Heavy transactions in steel rails have been closed at $33 50 to $35, the aggregate of business being about 75,000 tons; and there are negot

WHOSE SON ART THOU?

The Pertinent Query Selected by Dr. Talmage as a Foundation of Remarks

On the Subject of Heredity, Quoting the Story of Eunice and Grandmother Lois.

Noble or Ignoble Blood Will Tell, Says the Preacher, for Good or for Evil,

Bequeathing to Posterity the Result of All in Ancestral Life of Sin or Goodness.

YOU MAY BE SONS OF THE LORD.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

BROOKLYN, Jan. 6.—Dr. Talmage preached to-day in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on the subject of "Heredity." At the opening of the service he expounded the first chapter of the second epistle to Timothy in regard to the faith of Eunice and Grandmother Lois. The opening hymn was:

"Come, thou fount of every blessing,
Tune my heart to sing thy grace."

The text of the sermon was I. Samuel, xvii., 58: "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

Never more unequal fight, said Dr. Talmage, than that between David and Goliath. David five feet high, Goliath ten. The one a shepherd boy, his life passed in rural scenes; the other a warrior by trade. The one a monster of braggadocio, the other a marvel of humility. The one with an iron spear, and the other with a sling with smooth stones from the brook. But slingers in the Egyptian and Assyrian armies made up regiments which could throw a stone with the accuracy and force of a shot or shell. The Greek slingers threw leaden plummets, inscribed with the irritating words, "Take this!" The Jewish rabbis say that Goliath laughed with such derision at little David that the giant threw his head back violently and his helmet fell off. David, seeing the bare forehead of the giant, hurled the stone that crushed in the skull like an egg-shell. The battle over, behold a tableau! King Saul sitting; in his presence David, standing with his fingers clutching the hair of decapitated Goliath. As he holds that ghastly, reeking, grinning, staring trophy in his right hand, the evidence of complete victory over God's enemies, King Saul wants to know what parentage was honored with such heroism, and inquires his pedigree in the words of the text: "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

The King saw, as you and I see, that the question of heredity is a mighty question. The longer I live the more I believe in blood—good blood, bad blood, proud blood, generous blood, cowardly blood, heroic blood, honest blood and thievish blood. The effects of bad parentage may escape one or two generations, but it will in time appear, as you often see in some little child a similarity to the faded picture of a great-grandfather on the wall. That the physical, mental and moral qualities are inheritable is patent to any one who keeps his eyes open. The similarity is so great sometimes as to be almost amusing. Various families, regal or literary, have kept the same characteristics from generation to generation. The large lip of the house of Austria is seen in every generation and is called the Hapsburg lip. The house of Stuarts always meant cruelty, bigotry, sensuality. Witness Queen of Scots and Charles I. and Charles II. and James I. and James II., and all the other scoundrels of that imperial line. Scottish blood means persistence. Welsh blood means religiosity. Danish blood means fondness for the sea. Indian blood means a roving disposition. English blood means reverence for the ancient. Irish blood means fervidity. Roman blood means conquest. The Jewish facility for accumulation may be traced clear back to Abraham, who was very rich in silver and gold and cattle, and through Isaac and Jacob alike celebrated. Some families are characterized by longevity, and are positively Mathusalehish in tenacity of life, and some families are Goliathian of stature. Vigorous theology runs in the line of the Alexanders; tragedy in the line of the Sheridans; literature in the line of the Trollopes; philanthropy in the line of the Wilberforces; statesmanship in the line of the Adamses. Henry and Catharine, of Navarre, and nearly all that great family were religious from age to age. The celebrated family of Casini were all mathematicians. The celebrated Medici family, grandfather, father and son and Catherine, were characterized for wisdom. The celebrated family of Gustavus Adolphus nearly all warriors.

THE NOBLE OR IGNOBLE

blood can not be judged by worldly possession. Sometimes the noble blood will be in obscurity, and sometimes the ignoble in honor. The descendants of Edward I. were toll-gatherers; the descendant of the Duke of Northumberland a trunk-maker; the son of Edward III. a door-keeper. One of the Plantagenets became a cobbler. Some of the most famous houses of England are extinct, while some of the most honored in the peerage had an ancestry of hard hands and rough exterior. Independent of social or political distinction, heredity establishes itself. In other families go with full swing drunkenness or avarice or jealousy or unchastity or fraud. The violent temper of Frederick William is an inheritance of Frederick the Great. The Bible recognizes this proclivity to good or evil in the genealogical line. You remember it speaks of the "chosen generation," the "generation of the righteous," the "generation of vipers," the "perverse generation," the "rebellious generation," the "untoward generation," the "visiting of the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." With the force of a projectile from mightiest catapult comes the text: "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

"Well," you say, "if there be such force in heredity, that discharges us from all responsibility. Born of sanctified parentage, we will go right anyhow, and born of unrighteous parentage we will go wrong anyhow, and we can not help it." In both statements you are as inaccurate as if you said the centripetal force in nature has a tendency to drive everything to the center. Therefore all things must go to the center, or the centrifugal force has a tendency to make everything fly off toward the periphery, and so everything will go off toward the periphery. You know as well as I that you can make the centripetal overcome the centrifugal, and that you can make the centrifugal overcome the centripetal. And so the mighty tendency to go right in one family may be overcome by determination to evil, as Aaron Burr, the libertine, had for his father President Burr, the consecrated; and Pierrepont Edwards, the scourge of New York society seventy years ago, had most religious ancestry; while, on the other hand, some of the holiest men and women of all the earth had an ancestry of whom it is not courteous in their presence to speak. The object of this sermon is to show that if you had a good parentage you are bound to preserve and develope that glorious inheritance, but if you had evil parentage then it is your solemn duty to brace yourself against that tendency by special prayer and holy determination. In other words, you are to call to mind what were the parental frailties, and in arming your castle put the strongest guard at the weakest gate. With one or the other of these smooth stones from the brook I hope to strike you, not where David struck Goliath in the head, but where Nathan struck David, namely, in the heart. "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

AULD LANG SYNE.

There was something in the recent holiday times to call up the old folks. During the past two weeks the most of my thoughts have been set to the tune of Auld Lang Syne. You can not in these times help thinking of your father and mother. They planned so well for you and they were so busy at such times. Probably with less resources they made the close of the year brighter for you than you can with more resources make it for your sons and daughters. Though the snow may now lie twelve inches deep over their pillow, they shake off the white blankets and rise and mingle in the holiday festivities. Yes; the same wrinkles, the same stoop of the shoulders under the weight of years, the same old style dress or coat, the same smile, the same tone of voice. I hope you were old enough to remember when they went away; if not, that some one has told you all about them and that there is something in your house that you associate with their memory. I am going to call up all the most sacred memories of your heart when I make impassioned interrogation about your pedigree and say: "Whose son art thou, thou young man?" First, I accost those who were launched on life by Christian parents. I don't ask if your parents were perfect. There were no perfect people then as there are no perfect people now. Those parents in punishing you, perhaps, had a little more blood in their eye than they ought to have had, but from what I know of you, you deserved all you got, and a little more chastisement might have been salutary. But now that you think of them you realize that they tried to do right. You remember how they bore up with supernatural cheerfulness under blows enough to sink them. You know from overheard conversations and from what transpired at family altars and on communion days and at neighboring obsequies that they had invited God into their heart and life. About their destiny you have no doubt. You expect, if you reach heaven, to find them there as certainly as you expect to find Christ there. All these years that memory of an early Christian home has been with you. Once you got up from a place of iniquity and walked right out into the fresh air because you felt your mother was looking at you. You have never since felt happy in sin because of a sweet old face that would present itself. A tremulous voice from the long-ago past seemed addressing you, so that once you actually looked back to see who it was that addressed you. There was an estate not mentioned in the last will and testament—a vast estate of prayer and holy example, and good advice, and gracious memory. The survivors of the family may have gathered together to hear that last will and testament read, and the orders were to sell this thing and keep that and share and share alike, but there was an unwritten will that read something like this:

"IN THE NAME OF GOD,

amen! I, being of sound mind, do bequeath to my children and their heirs and assigns all the prayers I have made for their welfare during the last forty years. I bequeath to them the result of all my lifetime toil in their behalf. I bequeath to them the Christian religion that has done so much to comfort my sorrows, in the hope it may comfort them in their sorrows. I bequeath to them a hope of reunion in the land where there shall be no parting. May they share and share alike in eternal riches. I bequeath to them the wish that they may avoid my errors and keep anything that may have been right. In the name of the God who made me and the Christ who redeemed me and the Holy Ghost who sanctified me I make this last will and testament. Witness all the hosts of heaven. Witness time. Witness eternity. Signed, sealed and delivered in this, my dying hour, with the love and tears of father or mother."

That last will and testament you did not get proved at the Surrogate's office, but I fetch it out to-day and read it to you. I take it out of the alcoves of your heart. I shake the dust off of it. Are you willing to accept the inheritance, or would you rather break the will? If you are fortunate enough to have been born of Christian parentage your responsibility is vast beyond all measurement. God is not going to let you off by being as good as ordinary people, because you have had extraordinary advantages. Ought not a flower in the hot house thrive better than a flower outside in freezing snow? Ought not a factory turned by a Housatonic do more work than one turned by a thin and shallow mountain stream? You ought to be and do a hundred-fold more than those who started life unblest. A father setting his son up in business keeps account—so much cash loaned at such a time, so much for store fixtures, so much for rent—and all the items of expenditures are put down and then aggregated, and the father expects the son to render account to him. So your Heavenly Father has kept account as to your advantages—so many parental prayers, so many years of good example, so much kindly counsel, so many dying entreaties, so many tears of anxiety—and all the special opportunities are set down and aggregated. Are you ready to meet that account? Have you any idea of all the privileges of pious ancestry? Better have been picked up a foundling off the city commons than turn out indifferently after such a magnificent inheritance of consecration. I leave it to your sense of fairness to say if more ought not to be expected of you, having been brought up under Christian nurture, than of the man who can say truthfully: "The first word I ever remember hearing my father utter was on oath; the first time I remember his taking hold of me at all it was in wrath; I never saw a Bible till I was ten years old, and was then told it was a pack of lies. I lived the first twenty years of my life among the vicious. I seemed walled in of death."

Now, you of the kindly parentage must acknowledge that your responsibilities are greater than the responsibilities of those who had no chance. Where are all those early advantages? Standing as you do between generation passed and generation to come, are you passing on the blessing, or is your life the gulf in which the tides of blessing are to drop out of sight? You are the trustee of the piety in your ancestral line. Are you going to augment it, or squander the trust fund? Will you disinherit your sons and daughters of that heirloom that your parents left you? Are you particular to see that the deeds are all right and the mortgages all right and the life insurance all right and the last will and testament all right, so that your descendants may get all after you pass away, and are you making no provision for the passing down to them of your grandfather's and grandmother's religion? Oh, what a last will and testament you are making!

"In the name of God, amen! I being of sound mind do make this my last will and testament. I bequeath to my children all the money that I have made and all the houses I have built. But I rob them of what I got from my father. I have squandered that by my own impenitent and worldly life. Let my children share and share alike in the disappointment and the injustice, and the everlasting outrage. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of God and man, and angels, and devils, and all the generations of earth and heaven and hell, January 1884."

O, YE HIGHLY FAVORED

sons and daughters of a Christian ancestry, wake up to your opportunity and your responsibility! There must be a little cradle or fragment of a cradle somewhere that could tell you a story of midnight supplications in your behalf! Where is the old rocking chair in which you were hushed to slumber with holy nursery rhyme? Where is the old clock that stood in the corner ticking away the moments when you were sick on those nights when only three of you kept awake—you and God and mother? Is there not some old staff in the closet or some old Bible on the shelf that ought to speak and say, "My son, my daughter, why do you reject the God that kept us so kindly all our days, and to whom we committed you in our prayers, living and dying!" By the old homestead, by the family altar, by the memory of our dying pillow, by the graves in which our bodies sleep while our spirit hover, we beg you turn a new leaf with the new year.

But I look with a thrill of interest for a moment upon those who had disadvantageous parentage. And let me tell them that the highest thrones in heaven and the brightest crowns of the mightiest triumphs will be for those who, born of frail or depraved parents, through the grace of God conquer. And there are uncounted thousands of them. The tide of evil in some families is swift and fearful as Niagara rapids, but some have caught on to a rock and held on and were rescued. One of the most eloquent and useful and splendid Christian gentlemen I know of had a father who died blaspheming God till the neighbors put their fingers in their ears, unable to endure the horror. One of the ablest and best ministers of religion is the son of a drunken horse-jockey. That in some families the evil propensity is great, no one can doubt. Avarice sometimes shows itself in grandfather and father and son and on and on. One of the wealthiest families of New York, their estate up among the millions long ago, was founded by a man who returned a paper of tacks to the store because they were 2 cents too high, and it is grip and gouge and grind in their fourth generation, and it will be grip and gouge and grind till the twentieth generation. There are families where the fire of thirst for intoxicants has burned down through the arteries of 150 years. Pugnacity or amativeness are the characteristics of other kindred. If there have been a moral kink in the ancestral line it has been reported to you and you had better be alert for invasion from that quarter. If the frailty have been avarice, cultivate unselfishness and charity. If the frailty have been inebriacy, touch not so much as a brandy peach or an alcoholized pie. If the family frailty be combativeness, keep out of the company of quick tempered people and resolve that you will not answer an impertinent question until you have counted a hundred forward and backward, and after writing a sharp letter carry it a week and then throw it into the fire. If you have innate timidity, cultivate backbone and put yourself on a diet of biography of brave men like Joshua and Paul, and see if you can not get a little iron into your blood. If the family tendency be evil, set body, mind and soul in battle array against that tendency.

I think the genealogical table in the first chapter of the New Testament was placed there not only to show the pedigree of our Lord, but to show how a man may rise up and successfully beat back unfortunate heredity. Good King Asa had for a father evil King Abia, while good Joseph and Mary and the most illustrious and glorious personage this world ever saw or ever will see had among their ancestors the scandalous Rehoboam, Ranab, Tamar and Bathsheeba. If this world is ever Edenized, and it will be, all the infected families of the earth are to be regenerated. There will appear in each of these lines some men or women who, in the strength of God, will rise up and open a new genealogical table, some Mary, some Joseph, who will reverse the baleful influence of Rehoboam. Perhaps the star of hope points down to your manger. Perhaps you are to be the God-honored and heaven-applauded hero or heroine who is to put on the brake that shall stop the train and then switch it off on another track from that on which it has been running for a century. Do that, and I will promise you as fine a palace as the architects of heaven can build, the archway inscribed with the words: "More than conqueror."

And now I remind you all, of whatever heredity, that you may be sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty. Estranged children from the old homestead, let us all come back through the gate of adoption. Royal blood in all our veins. Crowns on our escutcheon. Our Father is king. Our Brother is king. We may all be kings and queens unto God forever. Come and sit down on the ivory bench of the palace. Wash in the clear fountains as they fall in the basins of crystal and alabaster. Look out of the upholstered windows on the gardens of azalia and amaranth. Hear the full burst of the orchestra while you banquet with potentates and victors; and let the text, sweeping backward, not stop at the cradle of your infancy, but at the cradle in which the first world was rocked, and, sweeping forward, not stop at your grave, but at a throne on which you may reign forever and ever. "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

DIGITATED HALF-HOSE.

The Peculiar Advantages of Glove-like Socks For Men.

[New York Sun.]

"Digitated half-hose," responded a cheery salesman in a furnishing-goods store on Broadway, near Madison square. "Oh, yes. We have them, of course; but ours is the only house in town, I guess, where you will find them. This way, sir. There they are."

Of soft, nice-feeling material, but an unpleasant mashed-tomato color, the men's socks laid out by the salesman had bags for the toes separately, just as a glove has for the fingers. The toes looked small individually, but collectively they made the foot of the sock look queer. There was a disagreeable impression that it wasn't really a sock, but a glove made for some awfully-mutilated hand.

But the salesman said the toes would stretch to fit anybody's toes. And he went on: "They are invaluable for people who have tender feet and are liable to have soft corns, or hard corns, or bunions, or ingrowing nails, or anything else the matter with their pedal extremities. Why, there was an Englishman in here the other day who affirmed that they had cured him of the gout. Yes, I'll admit it surprised me, but could I doubt the word of a customer who told me a thing and then bought a dozen pairs of digitated half hose as a sort of backing to his statement? No, sir; I should say not. Worth? Only $36 a dozen. Eh? No, sir. We do not put in diamonds as prizes. That is the price of the socks, and no chromos or diamonds thrown in. We would charge $24 a dozen for the same quality of hose non-digited, and the small advance is very little when you come to consider the great amount of additional labor required to make those toes. They are woven, you observe, and there is no seam that can hurt the foot. Why, $36 is nothing in comparison with a soft corn, and what would an indefinitely greater sum be if weighed in the balance against an ingrowing nail? No. They are not silk; merely merino. But to anybody who wants that sort of a sock that is just the sort of a sock that he wants, and the price is no object—to the buyer at least. They are all imported. I don't know why they have not been made in this country, but I suppose it is because they are so little known here as yet. We have only had them for sale a couple of years, and we never made any effort to push them. Not for ladies, so far as I know; but I don't see why they shouldn't be made for ladies just as well as for gentlemen. Come to think of it, I have heard that some famous opera bouffe singer in Paris, playing a character in which she had to appear supposably barefooted, had her silk tights made to fit her toes separately. But I don't remember now who she was, or anything more about it, only that she wore a form of digitated stockings, and that this sort of thing will be what the world will demand and children cry for, though perhaps not at the price of $36 a dozen."

Toothache as a Peacemaker.

[Detroit Free Press.]

There was to have been a suit for assault and battery before one of the Justices in the Temple yesterday. A farmer down in Springwells was charged with having slapped the jaws of his neighbor, and two wagon-loads of witnesses were on hand to swear to this and that. Both plaintiff and defendant seemed to be determined men, and their respective wives sat and glared at each other like two old cats. Some of the necessary formalities were being worked up when, all of a sudden, the wife of the complainant was taken with the toothache. It wasn't the kind which growls and mutters and fools around, but the old-fashioned, jumping ache, and in two minutes she was crying. Her tears at once affected the wife of the defendant, and after a little she slid over and whispered:

"Poor thing—I'm sorry!"

"Oh! such an ache!" sobbed the victim.

"I brought along some peppermint, and here it is," said the first, as she produced the phial.

"What's all this?" asked the plaintiff, as he came up.

"Why, your poor wife is suffering terribly with the toothache, and I pity her from the bottom of my heart."

"Who's got the toothache?" inquired the defendant, as he joined the group.

"My wife."

"George! but that's too bad! Shan't I go to the drug store for you?"

At this the plaintiff turned about, held out his hand and replied:

"Say, George, I was a fool to bring this suit. I called you a liar and you hit me, and that was right."

"But I'm sorry, Jim."

"Then let's drop the whole business and ride home together and have a chicken dinner! Molly, git your cloak on."

And in spite of lawyers and spectators and the queer expression of his Honor's face the plaintiff paid all costs, slapped the defendant on the back and headed the party out doors, with the exclamation:

"Go to grass with your law and lawyers, and you women folks stop here till George and me have a drink!"

A Great Dodge.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Jones—"I see that the Government is educating 10,000 Indian children at its own expense."

Smith—"Yes; great dodge, isn't it?"

Jones—"Great dodge! How so?"

Smith—"Why, you see, the copper-colored youngsters are put through the same kind of a cramming process that white children are subjected to, and even if they live to grow up they won't have strength enough left to go on a war path."

LAWRENCEBURG, TENN.

The Home of David Crockett, of Happy Memory—Where James K. Polk Started as an Orator.

THE TOWN AS IT WAS AND IS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENN., Dec. 31.—This is a queer place to come for the holidays, but just now I find myself in this little town of between 600 and 700 inhabitants, a place rather desolate in appearance and decidedly uninteresting from a social point of view, but, in its antiquity and in its possibilities, one of the few little towns worth writing about.

It is reached from Columbia, Tenn., by the Nashville and Florence railroad, recently opened, having been completed only to this point. It is under construction as far as the Alabama State line, and the intention is that it shall ultimately reach Florence, Ala. Heretofore Lawrenceburg has been without railroad communication, and it has suffered accordingly, its people being certainly unadvanced in the march of progress and having very little notion of the affairs of the great world. The contrast with the thriving town of Columbia is most marked. That place has recently opened a Board of Trade, has projected a cotton mill, and has put on foot several smaller manufactories. It boasts large stock yards which are as completely equipped as any I ever saw, and do a large trade in cattle, mules and hogs. The country round about is very rich agriculturally, and Columbia reaps the benefit. I was told while there that there was not a vacant house for rent in the town. The society is good, and there is much wealth in the place.

Things in Lawrenceburg wear another aspect; just now it is a town of the past; but I believe the time is at hand when the future dawns for it. The Nashville and Florence road has already awakened the people to an active sense that it might become as other towns; for while there are certainly great physical possibilities in sight, there are also some men in the place of great energy and of intelligence and business capacity. These men are not numerous, but they are enough to give a certain new character to the old ante-bellum town that has scarcely had an impulse in common with its neighbors since the telegraph line running through the town was cut in 1862. The railroad has already changed the aspect of things. Lawrenceburg should be the Lowell of the South, and I have not the faintest doubt that the time will come when it will be an active, thriving business community, it can never be much more than that. The new road which is to accomplish this wonder is a line built, I believe, by subscription and by a county levy, the Louisville and Nashville road advancing the money and holding the bonds for security. The road runs through a very romantic country, almost as wild as any in either Kentucky or Tennessee; it climbs a high range of hills, past walls of solid rock towering high above it, and over long trestles that bridge deep ravines where beautiful streams gurgle and splash and fall down in mad cascades. The road is well built and should be prosperous.

THE HOME OF DAVY CROCKETT.

But to return to Lawrenceburg, that place is located on what is known as the old military road, the road built by Gen. Jackson between Nashville and New Orleans when he went down to take care of the latter place for his country. This road was formerly the great national highway, and all day long droves of men and beasts were passing North and South. The historian of Lawrenceburg—the usual "oldest citizen"—told me that ordinarily one drove of negroes did not pass out of sight before another came in view. This same "oldest citizen" took me to see the relics of the town. I think they are four in number, the one of which they are proudest being the weather-beaten brown-stone shaft in front of the dingy old Court-house, put there in memory of the men who went from Lawrence county to fall in the Mexican war. The name of Capt. Wm. B. Allen heads the list. He fell scaling the walls of Monterey, and was succeeded in his command by Geo. H. Nixon, the present Judge Nixon, who still lives at Lawrenceburg. But this monument to the dead did not stir in my bosom that deep and proper sense of our national bravery and importance, that tearful human sympathy with the truly great who have passed away that I felt when I read in the County Court record of 1819 these brief words: "David Crockett, J. P." Yes, then I felt that there was something to live for. And when they told me that they would show me the house where Davy lived, and the house where he sold the same coon skin to the bar-keeper for a dozen drinks, after each drink drawing the skin from between the chinks in the wall; ah, then was I overcome with emotion. Poor Davy, he died a-bleeding for the Republic of Texas. Yes, Lawrenceburg was the home of the immortal Davy. His signature as a Justice of the Peace shows that the great hunter was not much of a penman, but the signature is bold and legible. The house where the bit of financeering with the coon skin was done is now a cabin, and the old log house where Davy lived is now inhabited by a family of mill operatives. It was in the log court-house of Lawrenceburg, since replaced by an ugly brick one, that James K. Polk is said to have made his first war speech. This I believe exhausts the antiquities of the queer little town.

From about the year 1840 to 1860 Lawrenceburg was a flourishing country place, where about all of the industries of the time were carried on. The war broke out, and the next four years were a blank—the fighting was done east of there—and since the war there has only been a struggling existence, never emerging from a merely lethargic state. People bought and sold these little wares; the men plowed a little and hunted a great deal, occasionally taking a load of farm produce or a mule or two to Columbia or Franklin and bringing back a load of goods such as are sold in the country stores. In the meantime, the women spun the men's clothes. Few emigrants came and the people slept on.

THE TOWN'S PROSPERITY.

That was and is the town; now as to what it may be. The water power about here is almost inexhaustible. There are six streams of clear, unfailing water, and on all of them are fine mill-sites. At present there are four cotton-mills in operation on a small scale, and these four mills have already done a good business, though not enough to make anybody rich. The owners of the largest of them are J. & W. Parkes, and with one of these gentlemen I visited the mills. On our trip we passed first by the abandoned factory built in 1837 by Wm. Parkes, an Englishman, and the brother or uncle of my companion. It is on Shoal creek, and is a frame building three stories high. The fall of water is 14 feet, and might easily be increased. The next mill I saw was the Crowson factory, situated on the creek of that name. There used to be an iron factory here, where the iron was forged (*sic*) from ore that was found on the surface. Now Mr. W. H. Sykes has a cotton mill there, running 756 spindles and employing 24 hands, mostly women and children. They make cotton thread and carpet warp, turning out an average of 500 pounds a day. The goods are sold to Louisville and Cincinnati. The supply of water is ample, and the fall is 18 feet. A country store in connection with the mill sells goods to the hands and the people living about. The mills of Mr. Parkes were next visited. They were built in 1844, and the owners confined themselves to the manufacture of cotton yarn until 1871, after which the making of plaids was begun, and now 1,032 spindles and 36 looms are in operation, employing 75 hands, who live in log cabins near by. These hands buy their supplies from the store owned by the owners of the mill. I asked Mr. Parkes and some of the workmen whether or not it was compulsory for the hands to deal at this store, and the reply was that, while not compulsory, it was usual, as the prices which rule there are the same that obtain in Lawrenceburg. On the food sold there is little or no profit. The goods manufactured at the mill have mostly been sold in Nashville, but Mr. Parkes says that the new cotton-mill there may change this somewhat. He says that the new road, by saving him 30 cents on every 100 pounds of freight, will operate in his favor, and as he uses water power he is able to work cheaply. The fall of 10 feet 4 inches gives him 47-horse power, and this power could easily be doubled. In ten years they have had to stop only once for lack of water.

The Eagle Mill, owned by H. McCrea & Co., was the third mill built in the county. Here the principal manufacture is cotton rope, but carpet warp and yarn are also made. The fall of water is 11 feet. The number of hands employed is 35. At the fourth mill, the Crescent, they make cotton yarns and carpet warp. The fall of water here is 25 feet, and the number of hands employed is 35. Near by is Nixon's grist mill, run by a fall of 18 feet of water coming directly from a spring. On the various streams throughout the county are ten or a dozen saw-mills, grist mills and flour-mills, all run by water. In addition to all these, I was told of eight mill sites within four miles of Lawrenceburg, where the fall varies from 10 to 20 feet, besides a number of others where the fall is slighter. The hands employed are all natives of Lawrence county, and their wages are as follows: Men, $4 50 to $5 50 a week; women, $2 75 to $3 85; children, $1 65 to $2 00. Board may be obtained for $1 25 a week. In none of the mills now in operation is the machinery at all what it should be in order to compete with the large mills of the East, yet the owners have contrived to make a living and something more, having to bring the raw cotton to the mills in wagons and to cart the manufactured goods twenty or thirty miles to a railroad. But on the return from the railroad towns the mill owners brought back loads of goods for the stores, so that the expense was somewhat lessened. It would appear not improbable that the apparent determination of Southern capitalists to manufacture their cotton in large factories at home, instead of paying freight upon it to the East and back again, would have the effect of stopping altogether such small and ill-equipped mills as those at Lawrenceburg. My only aim in describing them is to give some glimpse of what has been done in this place, and to show that here in a little town hitherto almost unknown, in this hole in the woods, there is already provided by nature the cheapest possible power which, with money and enterprise, may be made the creating force of an important manufacturing center.

In my next letter I shall speak of the other natural resources of Lawrence county, of its agricultural features—which are not great—and of its store of mineral wealth, which is great indeed.

Bulwer and the Village Girl.

[London Times.]

Had Bulwer been less susceptibly emotional, he might have been infinitely happier. His life was wrecked by an ill-considered marriage, which induced the quarrel with his mother, who had judged the circumstances more dispassionately; and while still a youth at a private school he indulged an attachment which left indelible impressions on him. He tells in the Autobiography of "the pretty village girl," to whom "I gave a whole romance—never spoken." At the time, apparently, he hardly realized the depth and earnestness of their mutual attachment. They were separated, and "she was forced into a marriage against which her heart protested." She died, and was laid to rest in a church-yard in Cumberland, and four years later he made a pilgrimage to the grave:

"Until I had knelt alone and at night, beneath the stars, at that shrine, I felt that my life could never be exorcised from the ghost that haunted it: that my heart could never again admit the love of woman, nor my mind calmly participate in the active objects of men."

But the phantom was never wholly exorcised. The story of the village beauty with whom he had trifled on the banks of the Brent was retold in the Lily of "Keneim Chilling-ly," and when reading that story before its publication to his son and his daughter-in-law in his declining years, he was painfully overcome by his emotion. Till his private papers were examined after his death, they knew nothing of the real cause of that emotion. His son remarks that the early attachment had deeply colored the whole of his life. The immediate effect was that he lost both health and spirits, and had recourse in his despondency to the consolations of religion. "But it was long before I found the consolation that I sought. My nerves were so shattered that religion oppressed me with her awe rather than soothed me with her mercy."

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pain in the Back.

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Bucnu and Pareira Brava will relieve you.

You can have parlor furniture and all kind of mattresses repaired at Geo. J. Lebangood's, 116 West Market, between First and Second.

For fancy carpet-rockers and folding bed-lounges go to Geo. J. Lebangood, the manufacturer.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

DEATHS.

McCULLOUGH—In this city, on the morning of the 6th inst., WILLIAM A., eldest son of James and Rebecca McCullough, aged 38 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 646 Fourth street, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞Indianapolis and San Francisco papers please copy.

SMITH—At his residence in Bullitt county, Jan. 6, 1884, at 3 o'clock A. M., NEWTON SMITH, aged 79 years, 11 months and 2 days.

RAIDT—Jan. 6, 1884, ADOLPH RAIDT, aged 33 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1884, from residence, 1,512 Logan st. Friends and acquaintances are invited.

FARRELL—January 5, at 12 o'clock M., Mrs. BRIDGET FARRELL, in her 69th year.

Funeral will take place at 2:30 P. M. from St. Michael's church. Friends of the family invited.

☞St. Louis papers please copy.

SMITH—At his residence in Bullitt county, Ky., at 3 o'clock A. M., Jan. 6, DENTON SMITH, aged 80 years.

☞Paris, Mo., and Keokuk, Iowa, papers please copy.

COTTER—M. COTTER, of Larue county, Ky., formerly of this city, at 11:30 P. M., January 6, 1884, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DROPPELMAN—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1884, at 11:10 P. M., MARY, wife of Theodore Droppelman, aged 50 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Funeral will take place Monday, Jan. 7, at 8:30 A. M., from the family residence, corner of Third and Market sts., and at 9 o'clock from St. Boniface church. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MEETINGS.

HIRAM CHAPTER, No. 120, R. A. M.—Regular convocation of the above Chapter this (Monday) evening, January 7, at 7½ o'clock. Work in the Past and M. E. degrees. J. MATTMILLER, H. P.
JOHN BLEAS, Sec'y.

KING SOLOMON R. A. CHAPTE, No. 18, will meet in stated communication this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. The officers are specially requested to be prompt. A full attendance desired.
D. M. RODMAN, H. P.
H. R. MITCHELL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Money to Loan,

IN round sums of $5,000 or more, at a low rate of interest, on good mortgages, for a term of years.
BUCHANAN & BRO.,
404 W. Main st., below Fourth.

STAINED GLASS
GEO. A. BOWEN,
184 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Orders taken for interior household and ecclesiastical decorations. ja4 MWF78

DEAD,

AND faded clean away are many remedies that began thirty years ago with Hurley's Sarsaparilla. Though a generation has passed away, it is still the favorite. Read the awards:
HORACE GREELEY.—"Decidedly the most powerful curative agent."
DR. MORRIS.—"I confidently commend it."
DR. REASON.—"I cordially append my name."
DR. ASLEFF.—"It is the best remedy."
GEN. D. PRENTICE.—"It is the only one."
Hurley's Seabrook's, Boston's, Walker's standard remedies, made only by the sole proprietors, HURLEY MEDICINE CO., Louisville, Ky. oc13 eod1f

E. S. STEWART'S
Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS 7—JANUARY 5, 1884.
29 39 31 76 44 7 67 38 60 17 24 68
CLASS 8.
58 24 66 9 31 3 45 11 55 25 46 53 63
336 and 341 WEST MARKET STREET.
This Company does no business through the United States Mails.

BITTERS.

The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief in merit and the most popular. Irregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fevers, liver complaint, debility, rheumatism and minor ailments, are thoroughly conquered by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it is justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.
se10 d&MoWeFr&Sulyr&wly

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank at the close of Business December 31, 1883.

ASSETS.

Office furniture	$3,487 20
Stamps	126 22
Real estate	55,535 03
Loans and discounts	736,156 38
Bonds	48,175 00
Demand loans	53,000 00
Due from banks	49,409 29
Cash	115,658 10
	$1,061,607 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$305,400 00
Surplus fund	17,959 52
Due depositors	724,946 40
Bills payable	13,354 32
	$1,061,607 24

J. W NICHOLS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1884. E. FRESE,
N. P. Jefferson Co., Ky.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the German Insurance Bank, Louisville, Ky., December 31, 1883.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted		$1,009,716 16
Real estate		14,700 00
Bonds and stocks		31,512 00
Due by banks and bankers		70,701 14
CASH ITEMS:		
Eastern exchange	$101,256 69	
Currency, gold and silver	221,324 79	
		322,581 48
Total		$1,449,210 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$240,500 00
Profit and loss	63,890 61
Dividend No. 23 declared this day	7,485 00
Previous dividends unpaid	718 50
Deposits	1,106,241 80
Due to banks and bankers	21,368 87
Total	$1,449,210 78

J. J. FISCHER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1883. EDMUND RAPP,
Notary Public Jefferson Co., Ky.

STATEMENT

Of the Western Financial Corporation, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31, 1883.

ASSETS.

Bills of exchange	$1,397,378 19
Due by banks	43,860 57
New York exchange	21,187 53
Currency	113,259 32
Total	$1,575,625 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$800,000 00
Surplus fund	50,445 98
Individual deposits	640,218 19
Due to bank	60,961 44
Dividend No. 28	24,000 00
Total	$1,575,625 61

H. M. BURFORD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1884.
SAM'L CASSIDAY, Jr., N. P. J. C., Ky.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FLORIDA ANNUAL FOR 1884.

CONTAINS an Introduction by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, 200 pages of the most reliable information for the settler, tourist and sportsman; statistical tables of the greatest value; and a large, new sectional map of Florida, in colors. Price 50 cents. Map, without book, 25 cents. 140 Nassau st., New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

LOUISVILLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., JAN. 5, 1884.

THE Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of (8) eight per cent. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand. Also a dividend of (25) twenty-five per cent. on cargo premiums.
M. A. HUSTON, Secretary.

Dividend Notice.

LOUISVILLE, January 3, 1884.

THE Merchants' Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on capital stock, payable on demand, and a rebate of 25 per cent to cargo customers.
W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Dividend.

THE Directors of the German Security Bank have this

[Republished from Our Sunday Edition.]

RUNNERS AND TROTTERS.

A Short Sketch of Woodburn, Mr. A. J. Alexander's Woodford County Breeding Farm.

FAMOUS WINNERS AND BREEDERS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, Jan. 3.—Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, for gallant services performed Congress granted to Gen. Hugh Mercer, a brave and patriotic soldier, a large body of land in the then wilderness of Kentucky. A portion of this munificent grant is now the splendid breeding establishment known as Woodburn, the property of A. J. Alexander, located in Woodford county, fourteen miles from this city on the main road to Frankfort. This great estate, containing 3,000 acres, was purchased near the close of the last century from the heirs of Gen. Mercer, by one Robert Alexander. He was a native of Scotland; having been born in Edinburgh. On both sides he came from an ancient and very famous family, his grandfather and father being high dignitaries of Edinburgh, and the name is one of the most distinguished that adorns the annals of Scottish history. His brother, Sir William Alexander, was an accomplished scholar and a great statesman, long a member of Parliament, and at one time Chancellor of the Exchequer, in addition to which he was knighted for valuable services to the crown. Both of the brothers became intimately acquainted, in Edinburgh, with the great philosopher and statesman, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and it was partly owing to his glowing description of America that induced Robert, the younger of the brothers, who was of an adventurous spirit, to cross the Atlantic. He wended his way West and purchased Woodburn, as stated above, from the heirs of Gen. Mercer. Soon after his arrival he married Miss Weiseger, an excellent lady of Frankfort. Possessing no particular taste for public life, he settled down on his estate and commenced gradually and slowly to improve it. Having received a classical education, added to a strong and clear intellect, he was fully equipped for the management of large affairs. He became the head of an extensive banking establishment, and was the moving and leading spirit in many other enterprises that required capital, skill and brains to carry forward. He was an able financier, exceedingly correct and upright in all his dealings; indeed, a model citizen. He had three children, Robert A., A. J. and Lucy. Both of his sons were carefully educated. As they were verging on toward manhood his brother, Sir William, who was yet alive, having no children of his own, wrote, requesting him to send one of his sons to Scotland to finish up his education so that he might inherit his (Sir William's) large estate. Robert, being the oldest, was sent over. He graduated in England, and at the death of his uncle, Sir William, he became his sole heir. Robert then returned to America, and at his father's death took possession of Woolburn. He was now a finished scholar and a cultivated gentleman, well qualified in every respect to commence a career in any one of the learned professions; however his tastes and inclinations turned toward a pastoral life. He viewed with commendable pride his ancestral acres, a body of land which for productiveness under a proper system of tillage is unrivaled. Added to the above a genial climate and healthful atmosphere, made him owner of the most magnificent estate in the New World. Soon after becoming well settled, he made many improvements at Woodburn, with a view of building up an establishment for the breeding of thoroughbred stock of all kinds upon a grand scale. He visited England, and made extensive purchases of the finest grades of cattle and sheep, selecting the best specimens he could find, in many instances paying fancy prices. He kept this up until he imported and had stocked Woodburn with the most select and extensive herd of cattle and the largest flock of sheep, taking into consideration blood and quality, that was ever seen together on any estate owned by one person in this country. In fact, if I am not mistaken, his herd at one time, just previous to the civil war, was the finest in the world. The enterprise he displayed and the success that attended his efforts soon gave Woodburn a reputation coextensive with the Union. Following his career a little farther along, we find him commencing to breed the trotting horse, which was then in its infancy in this State. The same rules guided him here as with the cattle and sheep. He would have none but the best, selecting his brood mares and stallions from the most fashionable trotting strains then known; the consequence is he laid the foundation so deep that the fastest trotter known to the world was bred at Woodburn. To go farther along with him, he gradually commenced to breed the thoroughbred horse. He familiarized himself perfectly with the theories of breeding, and, as in the case with the trotter, he made his purchases of the choicest strains and from winning families, both from England and this country. He visited England again in company with Mr. Nelson Dudley, who was then considered a great authority on thoroughbreds, and he was and is yet an excellent judge of the fine points of a horse. They visited all of the breeding establishments there; examined all of the great stallions then for sale, but they could see no horse that filled their eyes so well as one they had left behind, and that was the king of horses, Lexington. His owner was then in Engand, and Mr. Alexander purchased him for $15,000. He was at once placed at the head of the harem at Woodburn, and so soon as his colts first appeared upon the turf they performed so grandly that the judgment of Messrs. Alexander and Dudley was completely established soon after that great trio of colts Norfolk, Asteroid and Kentucky appeared and electrified the racing public by the brilliancy of their performances; all of them being from Glencoe mares, the keen eye of Mr. Alexander perceived that it was a nicking cross, and he went to work and purchased almost at any price all of the Glencoe mares that were for sale. The grand results which followed are familiar to all who are at all acquainted with the history of the running turf. Now it is quite true that Lexington crossed well with the Hedgeford, Yorkshire, Albion and Lerlathan mares, but the nick par excellence was with the daughters of Glencoe.

ON THE TURF.

We follow Mr. Alexander a little farther along and find him with a large stable of horses in training, his colors at once becoming prominent on all of the principal courses in America; in fact, during his whole career upon the turf his stable was a very formidable one, winning almost all of the important events then contested for. That dashing colt Norfolk, under the careful nursing of the good old colored trainer Ansel, won for him the Jersey Derby on the banks of the beautiful Passaic, and he sold him for $15,100, thus verifying a prediction that he made when he purchased Lexington, that he would breed a colt and sell him for more money than he paid for the grand old hero. Merrill, another son of Lexington, won for him the Travers Stake at Saratoga; with Asteroid he won the Woodlawn Vase at Louisville, four miles, and many other noted horses owned by him won numbers of important races. Altogether his short career upon the turf was very brilliant. Owing to failing health along about 1886 he virtually retired from the turf, hoping with a little rest he might regain his health. It was then his intention to confine himself entirely to breeding. He had great fondness for the turf, and keenly enjoyed the triumphs of his horses. Racing, however, in America was at that time scattered over such a large territory that it was impossible for a gentleman so situated as Mr. Alexander, with so many vast business interests to look after, to give that attention to the details of a racing stable that is absolutely necessary to accomplish success. Woodburn was at this time by all odds the most extensive breeding establishment in the known world, but notwithstanding this fact Mr. Alexander contemplated still further enlarging his breeding interests by fresh importations from England, and he was perfecting plans of improvement at Woodburn, such as building a grand mansion, and all other accessories necessary for such an extensive establishment. Death, however, overtook him before the grandeur of his plans was accomplished, and he left a void that has not yet been filled. The results which have followed the building up of such an establishment as Woodburn have been far-reaching in their effects upon the breeding interests of the United States. At the death of Robert, his brother, the present owner, Mr. A. J. Alexander, took possession of Woodburn. He is a gentleman of wide culture and noble impulses, but his tastes and inclinations to some extent differ from those of his brother. His mind is of a religious cast, and his nature retiring. He, however, lives a beautiful life, has a charming family, is as liberal as a prince, and when the hand of want is reached toward him, it never turns away empty. Woodburn proper contains 3,000 acres, all of which is susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. The place is entirely surrounded by a substantial stone fence, which will last for ages. About one-half of the whole area is in pasturage, and the meadows yield almost enough hay to feed the vast number of stock that is always on the place. Corn, oats, wheat and other cereals are also extensively cultivated. The place is well watered by the flow from a large number of living springs. The woodland pastures are exceedingly pleasing to the eye, as they are dotted here and there with clusters of cedars, pines and firs, which lend a peculiar charm to the landscape. The mansion is a trick, large and substantial, though not ornate. The halls are wide, the rooms large, with high ceilings, and are furnished with a richness and elegance that are rarely seen in a country home. The walls are adorned with old family portraits and many other pictures, some of them from the easels of old masters. The cottages and other buildings for the superintendent and help are scattered over different parts of the place, all plain but comfortable. The cattle-barn is a large, costly structure, built of stone. The stabling for the thoroughbreds and trotters is substantial, being planned with a view to comfort and convenience. A large, new structure has been recently erected for foaling boxes, and so arranged that each broodmare upon the place has a large, roomy stall to herself. The paddocks for the yearlings contain two acres each, and the colts have a single box at night, while the fillies are put in pairs. Without enlarging on this branch of the subject, it is only necessary to add that all of the improvements at Woodburn are in keeping with the vast dimensions of the place.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS

at Woodburn are King Alfonso, the sire of Foxhall, Grenada, Fonso, Don Eulano, Katie Creel, Vera, Infanta, Duke of Montalban, Lost Cause, Olivette, Windrush, Cromwell and Mittie B.; imported Glen Athol, the sire of Glenmore, Cuckmate, Nannie H., Voltaire, Mollie McGinley, Frank Short and The Marshal; Pat Malloy, the sire of Ozark, Gen. Harney, Lord Murphy, Volusia, Effie H., Bassett, Charlemagne, Bluegrass, Revieler and the Kentucky Derby favorite, Bob Miles; Lisbon, the sire of Ripple, Farewell and Thurles; Powhattan, the brother to the great Parole, and the grand-looking young stallion Faisetto, whose short, but very brilliant, career upon the turf is familiar to all. In a lot adjoining the stallion stables is the old favorite Asteroid, with an unbeaten record laid up in lavender. The thoroughbred brood mares at Woodburn number 76. There are 19 by Lexington, 7 by imported Australian, 4 by Virgil, 4 by imported Glenelg, 4 by Asteroid, 4 by Pat Malloy, 3 by Planet, 3 by imported Albion, 3 by imported Sovereign, 2 by King Alfonso, 2 by imported Leamington, 2 by imported King Ernest, 2 by Waverley, 2 by Enquirer, 2 by imported Knight of St. George, 1 each by Brown Dick, Kingcraft (English), Hugh L. French, Revenue, Maccaroni (English), Lightning, Hunter's Glencoe, St. Albans (English), Commodore, Flying Dutchman (English) and Vandal. The most noted of the 76 are: Creolite, the dam of Fellowcraft, Rutherford and Spendthrift; Crucifix, the dam of Fair Play and Quito; Hester, the dam of Springbok; Idlewild, the dam of Widalia and Fanchon; Jamaica, the dam of Foxnall; Mazurka, the dam of Zoo-Zoo; Mollie Wood, the dam of Golden Gate; Queen Victoria, the dam of Alcert; Ultima, the dam of Sunrise and Attila; Veritas, the dam of Vera; Jersey Belle, the dam of Jersey Lass, Favorite and Macbeth; Maggie Hunter, the dam of Ripple; Britannia, the dam of Madame Dudley and Brown Prince; Invercauld, the dam of Invermore; Inverness, the dam of Garrick; Gleniline, the dam of Windrush; Lerua, the dam of Sister; Marguerite, the dam of Katie Creel; Amy Farley, the dam of Bluegrass; Banner, the dam of Moriacchi, Annie Bush and Bonita; Canary Bird, the dam of Ortolan, Harry Bassett, Charley Howard, Franklin and Don Fulano; Scantiche, the dam of Ballankeel, and Reveler; Nora, the dam of Bombay; Jersey Lass, the dam of Mastiff; Fairy, the dam of Artistic and Gray Nun; Alamosa, the dam of Red Dick, Dickens and Madge; Belle Bramlon, the dam of Verdigris and Frank Short; Dolly Morgan, the dam of Wizard, Stampede and Bob Miles; Flash, the dam of Mattie B.; Lotta, the dam of Gleniore; Pebelope, the dam of Telemachus; Vandana, the dam of Ceylon, Pomeroy and Vonusia, and Night Rose the dam of Voltaque. The yearlings number 38, 20 colts and 18 fillies. There are 20 by King Alfonso, 9 by Lisbon, 7 by Glen Athol, and 2 by Pat Malloy. Among them is a full brother to Voltaque, a full brother to Effie H., a full brother to Gleniore, a half sister to Mittie B., a half brother to Artist and Gray Nun, a half brother to Bombay, a full sister to Windrush, a half sister to Garrich, a half brother to Invermore, a half sister to Madame Dudley and Brown Prince, a half brother to Macbeth, a full brother to Ripple, a half sister to Attila, a full sister to Gulnare, a full sister to Silvio, a half brother to Springbok and a half sister to Rutherford, Fellowcraft and Spendthrift. As is well known, the entire produce of the thoroughbred stallions and mares are annually sold without reserve by auction; the trotting stock, however, and the cattle and sheep are only sold at private sale.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS

in use at Woodburn are Belmont's sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾; Wedgewood, 2:19; Dick Moore, 2:22¾; Nil Desperandum, 2:24; Cora Belmont, 2:24½; Fremont, 2:28½; Nora Temple, 2:20¾; Meander, 2:30; and Lady Kelso, sailed record, 2:29; Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:10¾ (the best on record); Noontide, 2:20¼; Sattle Graham, 2:21½; McCurdy's Hambletonian, 2:26¼; Bocana, 2:27½; Hennes, 2:27½, and Good Morning 2:28½, and the two grand young horses Chichester and Lord Russell. The first named is by Harold, dam Rosebush (sister to Princess, sire of Trinket, 2:14), by Woodford Mambrino, and the latter a full brother to the peerless Maud S., and a half brother to Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Cora Belmont, 2:24½. There are fifty-three mares in the trotting stud at Woodburn, ten by Belmont, seven by Alexander's Abdallah, five by Mambrino Chief, five by Woodford Mambrino, three by Harold, three by Pilot, Jr., two each by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Princeps, Edwin Forest, Wedgewood, William Welch and St. Elmo, and one each by Almont, American Clay, Young Columbus, Gough's Wagner, Black Rat, Bourbon Chief, Hero of Thormiale and Woodford. The most renowned matrons are: Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., 2:10¾ (best record); Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Cora Belmont, 2:24½; Belle, the dam of Belmont, and McCurdy's Hambletonian, 2:26; Bicara, the dam of Pancoast, 2:25¾; Columbia, the dam of Abbottsford, 2:19¾, and Dido, four-year old pacing record, 2:23¾; Dahlia, the dam of Daca, 2:29½; Hermosa, the dam of Hermes, 2:27½; Indiana, the dam of Indianapolis, 2:31; Lizzie Witherspoon, the dam of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17½; Malmatson, the dam of Malice, trial 2:10¾; Manetta, trial 2:16¾, and Manfred, trial 2:25¾; Primrose, the dam of Princeps, sire of Trinket, 2:14; Vanity Fair, the dam of Convoy, 2:22½; Waterwitch, the dam of Mambrino Gift, 2:20; and Scotland, 2:22½; and Wo'nbine, the dam of Woodford Mambrino, 2:22½, and Wedgewood, 2:19. The young trotting tangs at Woodburn number 58; there is one six-year-old mare; one four-year-old colt, and one gelding; three three-year-old colts and three fillies; eleven two-year-old colts and eleven fillies; and fourteen yearling colts and fourteen fillies. There are twenty-six by Harold, nineteen by Belmont, five by Annapolis, two by Connaught, and one each by Yakeel, Onward, Hermes, Triton, Wedgewood, Nutbourne and Nutwood. Among the three-year-olds is a half brother to Mambrino Gift and Scotland, a half sister to Dada, and a half sister to Malice, Manetta and Manfred. In the lot of two-year-olds will be found a half brother to Dudley Mambrino, a half brother to Convoy, a half brother to Fanny Witherspoon, a half sister to Belmont and McCurdy's Hambletonian, a full sister to Maud S., a half sister to Malice, Manetta and Manfred, a half sister to Princeps, and a half sister to Pancoast.

AMONG THE YEARLINGS

will be found a full sister of Maud S. and a half sister to Nutwood, a half brother to Mambrino Dudley, a half brother to Harmes, a half brother to Princeps, a half brother to Malice, Manetta and Manfred, a half brother to Scotland and Mambrino Gift, a half brother to Dacia and a half sister Pancoast. In this lot are a number of colts and fillies that, for size, quality and breeding, are not excelled, if even equaled, on any other breeding farm in the world; indeed, they are, beyond question, the highest type of the trotting horse. Both the runners and trotters are in good health, and their lusty condition reflects great credit upon the management of this immense establishment. There are about forty females in the herd of Short-horn cattle at Woodburn, representing the following rich bred and fashionable tribes: Duchesses of Airdrie, Barringtons, Belle Bates, Kirklevingtons, Heydon Roses, Mazurkas, Rosamonds, Rose of Sharons, Thorndale Roses and Oxfords. At the head of the herd are the 31 Duke of Whittlebury, recently imported from England at a cost of $8,000, and the Duke of Oxford 51st, who cost $4,000 when six months old. The flock of Southdown sheep number 172. They are of the finest strains known, many of the ewes being prize winners in both England and this country, while the bucks in use are imported from the flocks of the Duke of Richmond and the Prince of Wales. In addition to the runners, trotters, Short-horns and Southdowns, there is a small but exceedingly fine herd of Shetland ponies at Woodburn. These little fellows attract a great deal of attention from persons who call at Woodburn; indeed, a visit to this great farm is not complete unless one stops at their paddocks and gazes with admiration, as they are bound to do, upon these, the most perfect type of the miniature horse. Since the foundation of Woodburn she has furnished to the running turf such grand performers as Norfolk, Asteroid, Lightning, Loadstone, Lancaster, Thunder, Harry of the West, Lily Ward, Fanny Cheatham, Mamona, Merrill, Marion, Hollywood, Wanderer, Pilgrim, Vauxnall, Gen. Duke, Maiden, Larkin, Ansel, Baden Baden, Bayflower, Beacon, Bayswater, Bayonet, Preakness, Bay Final, Barney Williams, Bonita, Annie Bush, Alice Ward, Bettie Ward, Bay Dick, Red Dick, Dickens, Madge, Kingfisher, Foster, Cuffiestake, Kildare, Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Salina, Soyiock, Mormechi, Acrobat, Tom Ochiltree, Springbok, Fellowcraft, Rutherford, Onward, Delaware, Arizona, Stampede, Attila, Helmbold, Egypt, Lizzie Lucas, Mary Clark, Gray Planet, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Balenkeel, Creedmore, Mate, Charley Howard, Uncas, Sultana, Duke of Magenta, Spendthrift, Gleimore, Brown Prince, Katie Pease, Ortolan, Franklin, Artist, Gray Nun, Garrick, Zoo-Zoo, Grenada, Fonso, Quito, Foxhall, Ripple, Bluegrass, Mittie B., Bob Miles and a vast number of other winners. To the trotting turf she has supplied the following noted trotters: Maud S., 2:10¾ (best on record); Nutwood, 2:18¾; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17½; Wedgewood, 2:19; Abbottsford, 2:19¾; Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½; Indianapolis, 2:21; Convoy, 2:22½; Cora Belmont, 2:24½; Pancoast, 2:25¾; McCurdy's Hambletonian, 2:26¾; Hermes, 2:27½; Dacia, 2:29½; Princeps, sire of Trinket, 2:14; Almont, sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; King Rene, sire of Fugue, 2:27½; Bayard, sire of Bliss, 2:20½; Swigert, sire of Calamus, 2:24½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:24; Pilot Duke, sire of Big John, 2:12¾; Tremont, 2:28½; Tattler, sire of Voltaire, 2:24¼; Audalian Pilot, sire of Picard, 2:18¾; Nutbourne, trial, 2:26½; Malice, trial, 2:19¾; Manetta, trial, 2:16¾; Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾.

To successfully run a great establishment like Woodburn requires capital, skill, experience and great executive ability upon the part of the Superintendent. All told, there are not less than 125 persons domiciled at Woodburn. Seventy-five employes are constantly on the pay-roll, and in harvesting time and during the busy seasons this number is largely augmented. The sole management of this vast establishment is confined to Mr. Luke Brodhead, a kinsman of Mr. Alexander, and no better man for the place could be found. He is alert, intelligent, industrious and in every way capable. Well up in the pedigrees of horses, cattle and sheep, and is always at his post of duty, faithful to his trust. He does all of the buying and selling, is thoroughly in the confidence of Mr. Alexander, and has complete control of the entire place. Woodburn is not only the largest, but the most noted breeding establishment in the civilized world, and during the year it is visited by buyers from all parts of the United States and many from foreign countries. It is an establishment that reflects credit not only upon Kentucky, but upon the whole continent of America. The gates at Woodburn are always open, and when the genial proprietor is at home and his health permits, visitors are ever welcome to the mansion and are treated in a way well befitting the opulence of the general surroundings. The door of the cottage, the home of Mr. Brodhead, always stands ajar, and he, seconded by his graceful wife, do all in their power to impress upon the minds of visitors that a day spent at Woodburn is not in vain.

J. K. S.

NEW ALBANY.

THE City Council meets to-night in regular session.

CONSIDERABLE ice was floating in the river yesterday.

MRS. E. W. FAWCETT is visiting up in Kentucky.

MISS MAMIE KENNEDY, of Louisville, was in the city yesterday, visiting Miss Carrie Vance.

MR. CHARLES S. MEBANE, Assistant Paymaster of the Air line railway, returned yesterday from Thomasville Ga., whither he had been to attend the wedding of his sister, Miss Nellie Mebane.

JUDGE WOODS telegraphed Mr. Harrison, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court, yesterday, that he would not arrive here until this evening, and court would be adjourned over until Tuesday morning.

MRS. WEISSMAN, whose husband was sent to prison at the last term of the Circuit Court on a charge of cow-stealing, is reported in destitute circumstances at her home below the Main-street bridge. She has two children dependent upon her.

A PARTY named Weissinger, living on Vincennes street, found his gate frozen Saturday, and being anxious to get out quick jumped over it. In alighting he broke one arm. While the doctor was reducing the fracture he laughed. The doctor inquired why he laughed. Weissinger replied that he laughed over his good luck; he was glad it wasn't his neck.

THE dedication of Main-street Mission Chapel Sunday-school, J. F. Gebhart, Superintendent, occurred yesterday afternoon. The new building was constructed by donations and festivals. Mr. Gebhart being the leader in every affair looking to that end, and giving largely of his means. The services were appropriate to the occasion, consisting of singing, history of the school, report of moneys received and how expended on the part of the ladies and addresses. A large number of the friends of the school were present.

A PASSENGER coming south on the L., N. A. and C. R. R. yesterday mispicked a roll of money, and as Sigmon and other train men were in the car the fellow concluded the train men had robbed him. Conductor Sigmon telegraphed Chief Finney to meet the train at the Y, which he did. The conductor requested the Chief to search him and the train men, which was done, but no money was found. Subsequently the Chief proposed to search the accuser, and found the lost roll in a small pocket of the accuser's overcoat. The fellow felt cheap after the money was found.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

HON. C. L. JEWETT was in the city yesterday calling upon his numerous friends.

MR. HENRY FONDA and Mrs. Lucretia Borgia Long were married last evening at the Baptist church, Rev. Raifsn officiating.

IT'S a cold day when Charley Nagle is not satisfied with the weather. Yesterday he was cutting four-inch ice and complaining that the ice crop would be a failure this year.

ST. PAUL'S GUILD is preparing quite a surprise for our amusement loving people, and we are sure that it will be well patronized, as they never fail in anything of the kind they undertake.

P. OF. WILLIS GOODWIN is ready, as Secretary of the Jeffersonville German Saving and Loan Association, to pay the dividends and stock due in this company. He will be at his office this evening.

THE police made no arrests yesterday. Officer Northcutt, who has been on the force for a number of years, says cold weather has a tendency to make people behave themselves and consequently few arrests are made on days like these.

TWO new cases of small-pox were developed yesterday in Claysburg in the family of colored persons who have been subject to association with those who were removed to the pest-house. One of the colored women removed to the pest-house died last night of confluent small-pox.

THE engineer of the steam tow-boat Joe Williams was severely injured yesterday afternoon by the bursting of a valve. Dr. Sid. McClure was called and rendered surgical attention. The steamer Williams came here with a couple of acres of coal in boats, and will probably go south.

Don't Miss It!

Wells' "Rough on Rats" Almanac, at druggists, or mailed for 2 cent stamp. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

LIVE STOCK AND TURF.

Splinters from Hoof and Horn at Home and Abroad —Full Notes of the Situation in Kentucky.

A WEEK'S RECORD.

EQUINE.

THE number of additions to the 2:30 list in 1883 is stated to be 198.

THE chestnut mare Sallie Watson is dead. She was foaled in 1860, sired by Ringgold; dam Ann Watson, by imported Glencoe.

C. G. DEMPSEY, Springboro, Pa., has sold to Henry Bowsher, Watseka, Ill., the gray filly Blanch, foaled in 1880, by Bigaroon; dam Infallible.

FREDERICK AKERS, New York City, has purchased the filly foaled in 1880, bay, by Backman's Leland, son of Hambletonian; dam Lady Van Buren, by Bulrush.

A. LONDEN, Toronto, Canada, has purchased in Kentucky the chestnut gelding Lloyd Daly, foaled in 1880, by imported Kyrle Daly; dam Leverette, by Lever.

D. L. PULSIFER, Chicago, Ill., has sold to Mrs. J. B. Ferguson, Lexington, Ky., the bay filly Palmetto, 4 years old, by Virgil; dam Squeeze'em, by Lexington.

LEONATUS is now being given gentle work at Harrodsburg, Ky. The hope that would make this great son of Longfellow himself again is thought to be well founded.

THE bay mare Belle Bohannan is dead. She died the property of John B. Todd, Eminence, Ky. She was foaled in 1860, sired by imported Sovereign; dam by Boston.

D. W. ROE, Kearney, Neb., has sold to Geo. H. Estabrook, Denver, Col., the gray filly Mambrino Belle, foaled in 1880, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; dam by Fisk's Belmont.

R. N. WEISIGER, Austin, Tex., has purchased of John Grumbles, same place, the bay mare Lemonade, foaled in 1873, by imported Leamington; dam Cricket, by Daniel Boone.

DR. G. R. HENRY, Burlington, Ia., has sold to J. Phillips, Chicago, the chestnut stallion Wineman's Lozan 2:28, foaled in 1882, by Wallelegh's Logan; dam a pacing mare of untraced blood.

IN 1883 the number of horses that ran in races in Great Britain was 2,070. Of these there were 859 two-year olds, 607 three-year olds, 292 four-year olds, and 312 five-year olds and upwards.

R. P. TODHUNTER, Walnut Hill, Ky., has sold to Dr. L. Herr, Lexington, the colt Mambrino Goldsmith, two years old, brown, by Mambrino Patchen; dam by Goldsmith, son of Hambletonian.

IT is reported that "Stanhope Brothers, South Elkhorn, Ky., have sold to C. B. Allaire, Peoria, Ill., the stallion Voltaire, 2:20¾, foaled in 1868, by Tattler; dam Young Portia, by Mambrino Chief."

RHODY PATTERSON, JR., Lexington, Ky., has purchased horse stock as follows: 1. Cartoon, foaled in 1871, bay mare, by Caliban, 2. Uzella, foaled in 1870, black mare, by Mambrino Patchen; dam by Mareago.

FELLOWPLAY neither fell down nor won at New Orleans, though it was given out and pushed home with a vengeance that he would do one of these. Such a favorite was fellowplay that he sold three to one over the field.

THE bay mare Heiress is dead. She was foaled in 1870, sired by imported Glencoe; dam Heads or Tails, by Lottery. This makes one less at Woodburn. In 1867 she gave birth to her first foal, and her last, by Pat Malloy, came in 1883.

DURING 1883 the pacer Richball won $13,045. J. S. Campbell thinks that Richball can go faster than any other trotter or pacer in the world, and Mr. Campbell says he is willing to back his judgment to the amount of $10,000.

C. R. TIPTON, Cadiz, O., and C. D. List, Wheeling, W. Va., are credited with the purchase from Hon. P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky., of the colt, foaled in 1882, brown, with star, by Commodore Wilkes, dam by a son of Mambrino Patchen.

GEN. B. F. TRACY, Apalachin, N. Y., has sold to J. N. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., the bay gelding Ilderim, foaled in 1882, by Oxmoor; dam Vera, by Volunteer. Also the bay gelding Etzel, foaled in 1882, by Oxmoor; dam Jubilee, by Mambrino Pilot.

THE chestnut mare imported Target is dead. She died the property of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky. She was foaled in 1868, and by Rifleman; dam imported Melrose, by Melbourne. The last that she produced was a chestnut colt, by Lisbon, in 1881.

THE *Turf, Field and Farm* reports that "the very promising yearling colt by Wedgewood out of Rachael 2:26¾, by Woodford Mambrino, is being shipped from Watertown, Mass., to Bonsanick, N. J., broke one of his legs while on the steamer, and it was found necessary to kill him."

WALTER T. CHESTER has joined himself to the *Turf, Field and Farm*. This is no ordinary transfer. For years past Mr. Chester has been with the *Spirit of the Times*. He is an able writer, at the same time that he is one of the very best informed of men on all matters pertaining to trotters.

I. H. DAHLMAN & Co., New York City, have had purchased for them in Kentucky a premium team of chestnut geldings, five and six years old. One of these geldings is by a son of Mambrino Patchen and out of a mare by Edwin Forrest, and the other is by Captain Walker and out of a mare by Clark Chief.

S. E. LARAMIE, Deer Lodge, Montana, recently met with a serious loss. The reference is to horse stock owned by him that got killed in a railroad smash. 1. The mare Blossom, by Dictator; dam by Lumber. 2. The mare Miss Kerr, six years old, by Mambrino Patchen; dam by Mambrino Whalebone. 3. A colt by Maxim.

THE mare Scythia died recently. She was owned by Roger Jones, Pine Grove, Ky. She was foaled in 1850, bay, by imported Scythian; dam Falcon, by Woolpecker. The list of her produce does not suggest anything very surprising. Fillies by trotters came from her in 1882 and 1883. These fillies are bred just so suit the followers of the "theorists," as those who promulgate one of the well-known conceptions of trotting-horse breeding are termed.

THE Indianapolis *Western Sportsman* says that Thomas Foley, of its town, has purchased the trotter, J. H. Peregoy. "This horse," continues the *Sportsman*, "stands 16 hands and weighs 1,000 pounds. Astute horsemen claim that he can trot a mile in 2:20, and has shown quarters in 33 seconds. This horse was sick during the last season, but has rounded to and looks lusty and strong as ever, and we confidently expect him, under his new owner, to show to the front in his races next season."

THE *Turf, Field and Farm* tells it that "the veterans Bootjack and Checkmate have become so fat that their hides are stretched to about all that they can bear. Barnes is also in heavy flesh, while Miss Woodford, the pet of the stable and pride of the course, is as handsome as her kind can be, and as full of fun and frolic as a wild, romping girl. The two-year-old colts, an even dozen in number, are 'hoppy' fellows, and with the boy riders make a good circus performance every morning in the deep snow. Kinney has been a little 'off' lately, but is soon rounded to again, and is in high flesh and feeding greedily."

TWO of the Elmendorf yearling fillies have blood that D. Swigert desires specially to retain in his stud, and therefore at his sale of young thoroughbreds this year he will dispose of only the racing qualities of the two thus distinguished. The two are named Feroza and Katrina. Feroza is bay, by imported Glenelg; dam La Hirondelle, the dam of Ferida, Virginian and Aella, by Lexington; 2d dam Kitty Clark, dam of Maiden, Parole's dam, by Glencoe. Ferida, Feroza's full sister, has the best 4-mile heat record for a mare—7:23½. Katrina is brown, by Virgil; dam Katie Pearce, the dam of Lizzie S. and Ballard.

JOHN ROCHE, Huntington, Ind., has sold to James B. Prather, Marysville, Mo., thoroughbreds as follows: 1. The bay mare Lida Laroy, foaled 1872, by Gilroy; dam Monomania, by Melbourne. 2. Bay mare Sally Davis, foaled in 1872, by Star Davis; dam Sally of the Valley, by Austerlitz. 3. Bay mare Betty Harper, foaled in 1868, by Enquirer; dam Sue Lewis, by Lexington. Numbers 1, 2 and 3 bred to Rivoli in 1883. 4. Bay mare Zula, foaled in 1872, by Rivoli; dam Zora, by imported Yorkshire. Bred in 1883 to Mambrino Oliver. 5. Brown filly, foaled in 1882, by Rivoli; dam Maggie Woods, by Enquirer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DURING the year 1883 the importation of Berkshire swine from England has been heavier than it was during 1882. It is said that "the breeding and the quality of this new stock have been good, and in some respects American herds have been benefited by the accessions."

IT is said to be "often the case when a heifer has had her first calf, that the farmer thinks she will give no more milk than will keep her calf in good condition, and lets them run together to teach her the mystery of being milked when she has her next calf. In this decision there are two mistakes that go far to spoil the cow for future usefulness. Cows are largely the creatures of habit, and with their first calf everything is new and strange to them, and they readily submit to be milked, and think it is all right, but suffer them to run with a calf the first season and a vicious habit is established that they will hardly forget in a lifetime. If they ever submit to be milked quietly, it is evidently under protest. But there is a greater objection than this—the calf running with the cow draws the milk every hour or two, so that the milk vessels are a no time distended with milk, t ough the quantity secreted in a given time may be large. But this is the natural time to distend the milk ducts and expand the udder to a good capacity for holding milk. When, with her next calf, you require the milk to be retained for twelve hours, the udder becomes hard and painful, and the milk leaks from the teats, or, more likely, nature accommodates the quantity of the milk secreted to the capacity to retain it, and the cow becomes permanently a small milker. Much of the future character of the cow, therefore, depends on her treatment with her first calf."

LESLIE COMBS, Lexington, Ky., has sold his choice flock of imported Southdown sheep to George L. Danforth, Louisville. These sheep are superior individually, as well as in breeding. The proof of this is found in the results obtained by them at the fairs at which they have been shown in this country. Seven of these sheep are from the flock of the Prince of Wales and five of them are of Lord Walsingham's breeding. The ram is from the flock of the Prince of Wales. This ram is an animal of the highest merit. He has been used on the flock of H. C. McDowell, and L. S. Rupert, Washington, Ill., sentiten head of ewes, which were bred to him during the season of 1883. These ewes are now in lamb and have recently been sent back to their owners. Mr. Danforth's flock will be looked to for rams with which to head and improve other flocks.

T. C. ANDERSON, Side View, Ky., states that "the demand for Short-horn bulls throughout this State has been unprecedented during the year 1883, and at much better prices than at any time since 1877. I doubt whether three car-loads of thoroughbred eighteen-months Short-horn bulls could be bought from their breeders in any three of the heaviest Short-horn counties in Kentucky. The grand average for 1883, at public sales of Short-horns in all the States and Canada, of $265 00 per head, must be very gratifying to the breeders of this matchless race of cattle throughout America, when it is considered how few of the best-bred representatives of the leading families have ever been offered at public sales, and that from the auction block almost 3,300 head have found new homes. The increase in average price per head has been steady since 1878, year by year, and from a general average of $115 per head, on 2,833 animals in 1879, prices have advanced to $265 56 per head, on a grand total sold of 3,284 Short horns during 1883, and that, too, with this number including an amazingly small per cent. of those most highly appreciated by the great majority of breeders."

"THE fire-fiend," says the Chicago *Breeder's Gazette*, "is after the American Short-horn Breeders' Association. Scarcely have the ashes of the twenty-fifth volume cooled when an even more serious blaze occurs in the Society's offices in the Montauk building. Last Sunday, December 30, the large building immediately west of the Montauk, and separated from it by a narrow passage-way, was totally destroyed by fire, the flames from which were communicated to the contiguous offices, among others, two of the rooms occupied by the Short-horn Society. One of these had been nicely fitted up as a private office, to which President Pickrell had contributed three valuable oil paintings—one of Imp. Bracelet, one of Baron Lewis, and one of a famous snow-cow, daughter of the celebrated Sweepstakes, whose name we do not now recall. The other apartment, the contents of which were destroyed, was the private office for the bookkeeper; the day being Sunday, however, the books were in the vault, and hence are safe. Mr. Bailey informs us that *the pedigrees received from December 2, to date*—some 1,500 in all—are a total loss. Those received by Mr. Pickrell, during the few days preceding Mr. Bailey's arrival, are partially destroyed. All pedigrees received by Col. Muir up to date of the fire, and by us previous to December 30, are safe. Breeders have had receipts for all money sent in—except a few drafts received last Saturday—and hence no special difficulty will occur in adjusting accounts. The loss of pedigrees, however, is a severe one, and will cause no little trouble to both the officers of the society and the senders. The rooms in which back volumes of the Herd Book were stored escaped damage. The Executive Committee meets to-day, January 3, and there are rumors afloat of an important change in the management."

THIS from the Lexington *Live Stock Record* is right to the point, and indeed timely. "The country," proceeds the *Record*, "is afflicted, and especially in the great breeding sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, with a class of persons, very appropriately named 'backcappers,' who do infinite injury to the breeders and stock interests. They are generally to be found loafing and hanging around hotels and livery-stables. They have the scent of sleuth-hounds for the buyers of stock, and at once approach every stranger that they think is in this business. They do not wait for an introduction, but introduce themselves and propose to coach the intending buyer where he can see any kind of stock for sale. These should not be tolerated in any decent business community. They have the cheek and effrontery of 'Old Nick,' and are constantly sticking their noses into and interfering in the business of legitimate traders and breeders. They demand of breeders and sellers a commission on sales made, and, if these refuse to pay, they will at once commence and ever after keep up a vigorous and unrelenting attack upon their stock. They do not hesitate to 'backcap' any one's animals they can not make a commission or dividend upon. On the carnival as a breeding farm they at once rush up to the owner and claim they brought the buyer, asserting that if they can get some percentage, cash or animals, provided they are not a handsome commission, not less than 10 per cent. on the amount of the sale. Breeders and legitimate traders have done much to foster and encourage this breed of persons by allowing and paying them commiss

FINANCIAL.

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COMMERCIAL.

Movement of Leading Articles.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE, Jan. 5, 1884.—The following was the movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past 24 hours, and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1883.	Ship'd 1883.	Rec'd 1882.	Ship'd 1882.
Agricult'l imp. No	61	1,574	.....	860
Ale, beer and porter, bbls	105	76	10	19
Bacon, lbs	.....	176,158	127,471	144,280
Boots & shoes, cases	*134	164	167	484
Corn, bu	6,000	.....	5,386	843
Cotton, bales	1,062	899	869	869
Coffee, lbs	49,849	27,174	7,889	67,153
Flour, bbls	825	335	1,339	424
Furniture, pcs	588	660	403	1,375
Hams, lbs	2,030	10,051	23,000	4,112
H'dware, pkgs	443	718	200	1,175
Hogs, head	940	186	22	.....
Iron, pig, tons	302	285	398	168
Leather, bdls	39	152	10	160
Molasses, bbls	97	47	.....	132
Nails, kegs	1,110	470	355	944
Oil, carbon, bbls	341	491	220	1,044
Oats, bush	670	1,510	900	8,832
Sugar, hbds	549	236	50	450
Seed, grass and clover, bags	66	114	118	603
Soap, bxs	152	385	275	320
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	147	110	54	121
Tobacco, m'f'd, lbs	3,002	23,583	4,980	5,514
Wheat, bu	.....	1,025	.....	.....
Whisky, bbls	403	848	377	654

The Trade Outlook.

[New York Shipping List.]

It must be admitted that the condition of many of the large industries of the country is such as to challenge serious consideration. But as the symptoms are nearly alike in every case it ought to be easy to recognize the cause and prescribe a remedy. The fact that many commodities are almost unmarketable, that there is an excess of supply over the immediate demand and that prices have reached the lowest limits compatible with a continuance of production, shows beyond all reasonable doubt that the productive capacity of many manufactories has outrun the power of the nation to absorb and consume the products. Within two years the industries of the country have passed from a period of great prosperity to one of semi-stagnation, and that, too, while the population has been rapidly increasing and the consuming power of the country was never greater. It must be obvious that the policy of alternately running mills to their fullest capacity and shutting them down is at best a spasmodic and unsatisfactory method of carrying on industrial operations. The high profits made during a prosperous period are swallowed up in the reaction that follows, and serious loss is laid upon both manufacturers and their workmen. The closing of mills means millions of capital lying idle, costly and valuable plant deteriorating and thousands of workmen thrown out of employment. What the consumers gain through the low prices will not begin to make up for the losses entailed, and the aggregate wealth of the country, so far from being increased, is wasted by such a process. What, then, is the remedy? Obviously the opening of new markets for the surplus which can not be consumed here. Almost at our door exists markets which only a lack of foresight has prevented us from monopolizing. We allude to the neighboring countries on this continent. The South American States annually import something like $250,000,000 worth of goods, of which we contribute only about one-tenth. Europe supplying the bulk. We supply the West Indies, which lie right at our door, with only about one-fourth of what they require, and substantially the same proportion holds good in regard to the trade of the Central American States, Mexico and Canada. On this continent, in the aggregate, lies open to us a market for our manufactures of at least $500,000,000 annually. In no instance, save in that of Canada, are any of these nations manufacturing nations, and, therefore, they would not compete with our domestic industries. The proper thing to do to secure this trade would seem to be to conclude special commercial treaties whereby our near neighbors will find it more to their advantage to buy their manufactures in this country than in Europe. Such an extension of the sale of our commodities would enable our manufacturers to run their establishments to their fullest capacity the year round. The fact that we have come somewhat near to a commercial crisis should be an incentive to our national law-makers to take some action calculated to give employment for capital under more favorable circumstances than now exist, and to strengthen our business interests against ill-fortune.

The Boot and Shoe Trade.

[Chicago Shoe and Leather Review.]

The past fall season has not been a satisfactory one in the matter of selling goods. Both jobbers and retailers have fair stocks on hand, and are very slow about ordering the spring lines. The short spell of cold went or has been of great benefit to retailers, but not enough thermal have goods enough left for the probable wants o the early spring trade, and can easily fill out the broken lines from the jobbers' stocks. The efforts to push the spring trade have, therefore, been so far practical failures. Buyers do not want to order, and when they do talk business they want prices so low that the manufacturers are aghast, and yet they claim that they can get all the goods they want at the low prices. The auction houses are flooded with consignments with instructions to close out at any price. The manufacturers are called upon to meet this competition, and they are at a loss to know how to do it. Tanners are so anxious to sell to fir leather that they give four to six months' credit, or even longer if desired. Machinery can also be bought on time. The *Review* further states that the outcome of the situation is now receiving "careful study;" that some failures are likely to occur with the opening of the new year, and that "the depression has already had the effect of limiting the production both in leather and boots and shoes, and the aggregate stocks in both lines are unquestionably less than they have been for a number of years past."

Tobacco Rebates.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Mr. Willis to provide for the payment of rebates on tobacco:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of paying the rebate claims provided by section 4 of the act of March 3, 1883, the sum of $3,586,549 55, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and said amount shall be available immediately."

Chicago Provision Statistics.

The closing prices of to-day in Chicago compared as follows with the prices ruling at the close of last week and the corresponding quotations of 1882:

	Jan. 6, 1883.	Dec. 29, 1882.	Jan. 5, 1883.
Mess Pork.			
Cash	$16 05	$17 00	$13 25
January	16 05	17 00	13 80
March	16 30	17 30	14 00
May	16 60	17 60	14 30
Lard.			
Cash	11 30	11 90	9 75
January	11 30	11 90	9 85
March	11 60	12 20	9 95
May	11 90	12 50	10 10
Short Ribs.			
Cash	10 00	10 30	8 00
January	10 00	10 30	8 00
March	10 30	10 80	8 15
May	10 70	11 25	8 30
Clear Rib Sides.			
Cash	10 30	10 80	8 00
January	10 30	10 80	8 05
March	10 70	11 25	8 15
May	11 00	11 60	8 30
Steam Lard.			
Cash	$7 90	$8 00	$6 75
January	8 00	8 05	6 80
March	8 05	8 10	6 90
May	8 15	8 20	7 00
Live Hogs.			
Cash	$5 15	$5 20	$4 50
January	5 20	5 25	4 55
March	5 25	5 30	4 60
May	5 30	5 35	4 65
Live Stock.			
Cattle	$7 20	$7 55	$5 55
Hogs	5 60	5 65	4 50
Sheep	4 25	4 50	3 75

The Chicago Provision Supply.

The accumulation at Chicago during December was as follows:

	1883.	1883.
Pork, bbls	120,307	110,915
Lard, tierces	90,593	80,090
Short ribs, lbs	13,480,465	15,728,880
Other bacon, lbs	*	6,324,736
Shoulders, lbs	7,827,767	8,210,709
Hams, lbs	7,149,007	11,700,134
Other meats, lbs	†	1,295,405

*Decrease of 1,708,767 lbs.
†Decrease of 2,322,722 lbs.

The Elgin Butter and Cheese Market.

An exchange says: "The highest price paid for cheese was April 30, when one lot was sold at 12½c. The year opened with a small amount of cheese in sight, and at the first meeting of the board, held January 2, no sales were reported. January 29, 8½c was paid; February 26, 10c was paid; bc was easily obtained for March 5; and March 12, 10½c; April 2, 11c; 9½c to 10½c prevailed May 14; May 21, 11c; October 1, 9c to 11½c, with varying prices to the close of the year, which settled at about 7¾c. The low prices were July 30, when regular sales were reported at 4½c, which was the lowest price noted; August 6, 4½ to 5c; September 3, 5 to 5½c; September 10, 5 to 5c; September 17, 5½ to 6c; and on September 24 the boom struck cheese and the price ranged from 8½ to 10½c; October 1, 9 to 12c; October 8, 8 to 11½c; then a drop followed to the close of the year. During nine weeks—January 2, June 11 and 25, July 2, 9 and 23, August 13, 20 and 27—no regular sales of cheese were recorded. January 22 there was no meeting of the board, owing to a blizzard which prevailed with unusual severity during the entire day, blocking railroad travel to such an extent that not a quorum of the members could attend; however, there were 52 meetings held during the year.

"In order to show what the board has done during the past year we make the comparison between the Utica and Little Falls boards, these being the only ones which make such reports:

UTICA.	
Boxes cheese	311,284
Aggregate weight	18,677,040
Total	$2,025,291 52
LITTLE FALLS.	
Boxes cheese	244,202
Aggregate weight	14,652,120
Total	$1,581,989 39
ELGIN.	
Boxes cheese	351,181
Aggregate weight	13,174,092
Pounds butter	7,274,071
Total	$3,282,527 19

"Neither Utica nor Little Falls report any sales of butter. The cheese at both places are larger than the Elgin make, weighing on an average 60 lbs, while those sold here average about 37½ lbs. The highest price paid at Utica was 12½c, and the lowest, 8c; the highest price at Little Falls was 13½c; the lowest, 8c; the highest price at Elgin was 12½, and the lowest, 4½c. These two points combined paid for cheese $3,907,280 91, while Elgin paid for cheese and butter $3,282,527 19, or only $3,4,753 72 less than both Utica and Little Falls.

"We also give a comparative table for the past three years, showing the growth of business on the Elgin board, as follows:

	Boxes Cheese.	Pounds Cheese.	Pounds Butter.	Total Value.
1881	287,604	11,327,525	3,888,629	$2,219,600 04
1882	80,700	10,900,207	5,650,915	2,702,531 56
1883	351,18	13,174,092	7,274,071	3,282,527 19

Extravagant Corn Talk.

We have frequently found it convenient to use the crop reports collected by Mr. Prime, of Chicago, and almost invariably his reports have been conservative and accurate. In his report of December 28, however, he indulges in a bit of extravagance which is simply absurd. He says: "There is not a State east of the Mississippi but what to-day, to a more or less degree, has already commenced to import corn for home consumption." Tut, Prime, you have said in this a very ridiculous thing in very bad grammar.

The Fire Record.

[New York Commercial Bulletin.]

The fire tables of the *Chronicle* give the only trustworthy statistics in this specialty for the eight years previous to 1883, and these show an average annual fire waste of $84,000,000, or $7,000,000 a month from 1875 to the end of 1882. The combined figures of the United States and Canada for these eight years areas follows: 1875, $80,328,035; 1876, $78,779,800; 1877, $87,525,900; 1878, $70,230,450; 1879, $84,862,700; 1880, $78,838,000; 1881, $83,818,300; 1882, $90,110,964; to which the *Bulletin* files must now add $103,000,000 for 1883. Verily, we are, as a nation, growing worse and worse in this reckless devotion to Mofoch.

THE MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales reported by the warehouses in the week just closed and in the expired portion of the current month and year were (in hogsheads) as follows:

Warehouses.	Sales.
Pickett	66
People's	64
Rouse	53
Enterprise	72
Farmers'	210
Kentucky Association	31
Planters'	8
Falls City	56
Louisville	46
Green-river	33
Ninth-street	60
Pirkey	64
Gilbert	42
Total 1884	814
1883	924
1882	907
1881	415

The sales during the week and year were subdivided as follows:

	Hhds.
New	628
Old	186
Totals	814

Of the crop of 1883, 2,863 hhds have been sold to date.

The receipts were 470 hhds, against 640 hhds in the corresponding week of last year.

The rejections amount to 85 hhds, the proportion to actual sales being 11 per cent. In Cincinnati this week, the actual sales were 190 hhds, and the rejections 54 hhds, the proportion being 28 per cent.

The market opened up on Wednesday, the first business day of 1884, with a demonstration of the presence of a good, free demand. This has been sustained steadily through the week, and a strong tone has prevailed in all the types and grades on offer. Lugs continue relatively strong. The offerings of new crop dark and heavy tobaccos have been large in proportion to Burley offerings, comprising a good percentage of sound, useful leaf, both of fillery and wrappery kinds. Long African leaf has been strong and higher. Burley tobaccos are firm at full prices.

The weather has become so intensely cold that business has been in a measure suspended.

We condense from reports of special correspondents the movement in 1883 in the six principal Western markets with comparisons:

Years.	Stocks.	Sales.	Receipts.	Louisville.	Cin. transit.	St. Louis.	Paducah.	Hopkinsv'e	Clarksville.	Totals.
1883	74,895	61,875	88,000	13,353	4,334	11,213	3,507	4,776	1,109	38,292
1882	3,994	53,075	88,870	4,013	2,855	12,135	3,822	4,476	1,053	28,354
1881	4,013	54,440	91,440	4,852	3,400	6,847	4,158	3,707	1,053	24,017
1880	4,852	53,959	68,055	6,030	3,285	6,847	2,501	3,675	1,053	23,391
1879	6,030	37,802	58,055	7,500	2,855	6,847	2,501	3,675	1,053	24,431
1878	7,500	40,402	61,440	8,210	4,334	14,014	3,822	4,476	1,053	35,911
1877	8,210	34,300	61,440	8,714	3,822	13,522	3,507	4,776	1,109	35,450
1876	8,714	39,300	61,440	9,577	3,507	14,014	3,822	4,476	1,053	36,449
1875	9,577	39,300	61,440	10,301	3,822	14,014	3,507	4,776	1,109	37,529
1874	10,301	39,300	61,440	8,085	3,507	14,014	3,822	4,476	1,053	36,957
1873	8,085	39,300	61,440	8,763	3,822	14,014	3,507	4,776	1,109	37,991
1872	8,763	39,300	61,440	11,331	3,507	14,014	3,822	4,476	1,053	39,203
1871	11,331	39,300	61,440	15,261	3,822	14,014	3,507	4,776	1,109	42,433
1870	15,261	39,300	61,440	8,763	3,507	14,014	3,822	4,476	1,053	35,635
1869	8,763	39,300	61,440	11,331	3,822	14,014	3,507	4,776	1,109	38,359
1868	11,331	39,300	61,440	15,261	3,507	14,014	3,822	4,476	1,053	42,433
1867	15,261	39,300	61,440	8,763	3,822	14,014	3,507	4,776	1,109	38,359
1866	8,763	39,300	61,440	11,331	3,507	14,014	3,822	4,476	1,053	39,203
1865	11,331	39,300	61,440	15,261	3,822	14,014	3,507	4,776	1,109	42,433
1864	15,261	39,300	61,440	8,763	3,507	14,014	3,822	4,476	1,053	35,635
1863	8,763	39,300	61,440	11,331	3,822	14,014	3,507	4,776	1,109	38,359
Totals.	180,640	145,450	152,000	130,072	78,478	218,384	76,477	93,078	25,307	1,019,446

The rejections in Louisville in 1883 amounted to 11,875 hogsheads, and in Cincinnati to 23,747 hogsheads. The actual sales in Louisville amounted to 77,025 hogsheads, and in Cincinnati to 66,848 hogsheads. The sales of Louisville surpassed those of Cincinnati by 10,177 hogsheads, and the receipts of Louisville exceeded those of Cincinnati by nearly the same amount, viz.: 10,043 hogsheads.

The receipts at Louisville increased in 1883 by 18,701 hogsheads, and the increase at Cincinnati was 7,030 hogsheads. The ratio of growth here was therefore over 100 per cent. greater than at Cincinnati.

As to the rest, the business of the West was larger than it has been since 1878, the receipts showing a gain of 41,145 hogsheads, as compared with 1882.

We quote full-weight packages of old crop to bacco as follows:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$5 00@ 5 75	$5 00@ 7 00
Common logs	5 75@ 6 25	6 00@ 8 00
Medium logs	6 00@ 6 75	7 00@10 00
Good logs	6 50@ 7 25	8 00@13 00
Common leaf	6 75@ 7 75	8 00@10 00
Medium leaf	7 75@ 9 00	12 00@15 00
Good leaf	9 00@11 00	18 00@24 00
Fine and fancy leaf	12 00@17 00	25 00@.....

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.—The sales to-day were distributed as follows:

The FALLS CITY HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Muhlenberg county Burley leaf at $10 25; 1 hhd Shelby county leaf at $15; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $10; 2 hhds Muhlenberg county dark leaf and lugs at $7 50 and 8 30; 1 hhd Illinois leaf at $8 10; 2 hhds Indiana trash at $5 15 and 5.

The GREEN-RIVER HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 2 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $9 and 7 10; 3 hhds Ohio common leaf at $6 60, 6 30 and 6 20; 5 hhds Warren county leaf at $9 10, 5 90, 5 90, 6 10 and 5 80.

The PEOPLE'S HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $7 10; 2 hhds Logan county leaf at $8 10 and 8 50; 2 hhds Henry county leaf at $17 50 and 17 75; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $8 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 12 hhds: 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at $14 25, 9 and 6 40; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $6 50 and 6 80; 2 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $17 25 and 14 75; 5 hhds Owen county leaf, lugs and trash at $18, 13 50, 13 50, 7 60 and 7 30.

The PIKE HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 2 hhds Henry county trash at $3 10 and 5 45; 3 hhds Trimble county leaf and trash at $15 75, 15 50 and 9.

The Cotton Market.

A much stronger feeling has established itself. In American markets, spot cotton has advanced 2@4-16c, the rise in New York and New Orleans being 3-16c. Futures have advanced 9@18 points in New York. In Liverpool cotton is 1-16d higher.

The controlling factor in tone and prices is the rapid shrinkage in the cotton movement, the port receipts this week being 91,000 bales less than in the corresponding week of 1883. In the meanwhile estimates of the crop are being reduced in some quarters, and in instances by dealers with superior facilities for obtaining information. On the other hand it is held by some that the falling off in deliveries is due to temporary weather conditions.

The demand here has been very active. There have been heavy orders from Eastern mills, one broker receiving orders for 4,000 bales, to meet which he succeeded in purchasing only about 800 bales. All the cotton of all grades on offer has been purchased at a handsome advance, and the remainder is held in the expectation of higher prices.

We quote middling upland at 10@10¼c, low middling 9½@9⅝c, good ordinary 9¼c, and ordinary at 8c.

The following were the closing prices of futures in New York at the end of the last three weeks:

	Dec. 22.	Dec. 29.	Jan. 5.
January	10.45c	10.49c	10.66c
February	10.65c	10.68c	10.76c
March	10.80c	10.83c	10.91c
April	10.95c	10.98c	11.10c
May	11.10c	11.13c	11.24c
June	11.23c	11.26c	11.37c
July	11.33c	11.37c	11.48c
August	11.42c	11.46c	11.57c

The Provision Market.

In controlling markets the tendencies of speculation have varied occasionally, but the main tendency was in favor of holders. Receipts of hogs have been light and prices have advanced, while corn has also been active and buoyant. The steady decrease in late averages has reduced the season's packing in the West below the aggregate of last year, and all the substantial elements newly developed this week have been favorable to the long interest. In Chicago prices to-day are higher than a week ago by 55c@$1 20 for mess pork, 10@30c for steam lard, and 35c per 100 lbs for spot sides.

In our local market there has been a moderately fair order inquiry for leading articles, with prices ruling firm.

We quote as follows for car-lots, cash:

MESS PORK—Mess pork $14 per bbl for old and $15@15 50 for new.

BACON—We quote shoulders nominal, clear rib sides nominal, and clear sides 8¾c per lb, loose.

BULKMEATS—Shoulders, 20 days in salt to fully cured, 6@6¼c, and clear rib sides of the same ages, 7¾@7¾c.

LARD—We quote choice leaf at 11¼@11½c per lb in tierces; steam lard, 8¾@9c, and prime family at 9½c.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams, 13@13½c breakfast bacon, 10c; shoulders 7¾c, packed.

BEEF—Dried, 12c, for Louisville and 14c for St. Louis cured.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

FLOUR—There has been a quiet selling, with asking prices unchanged. We quote at $4 25@6 50 for patents, $5 75@6 00 for choice, $5@5 50 for plain fancy, $4 50@4 75 for No. 1, and low grades $3 25@4 50. Buckwheat, $8 00@9 00.

WHEAT—Dull and practically nominal. We quote No. 2 longberry wheat at $1 04@1 05 and No. 2 red at 96c@$1.

CORN—The demand for local use has about equaled the incoming supply, and prices have ruled firm. It is feared at present that the important supplies now coming in by river may be cut off for a few days by ice, but this is conjectural. New corn is quotable at 43@45c for car and 45@46c for shelled, as to quality and condition.

OATS—Prices are firm and a trifle higher. No. 2 mixed Northern is salable on track at 34½@35c, and white at 36c for No. 2.

RYE—Quiet, but firm. No. 2, 63c on track; No. 3, nominal.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal. We quote at 63c for extra No. 3 on track.

MALT, ETC.—Prices are steady at quotations. Choice distillers malt.....75@80c
Medium distillers malt.....65@70c
Mash.....54@60c
Rye malt.....70c
Corn malt.....70c
Hops, New York, new or old.....20@30c

CORN MEAL—We quote bolted at $1 10@1 20 ₰ 100 lbs, the inside price for new-crop meal, and kiln dried at $2 75 ₰ bbl.

MILL OFFAL—Steady at quotations. Bran on track at $14@14 50 and ship-stuff $17@17 50. Bran and shorts mixed $16 50.

HAY—Firm and in moderately fair demand. We quote at 50@60 on arrival for good to prime timothy, and $7@8 for common mixed. Baled oats $13 for large bales.

STRAW—We quote wheat at $7 on arrival.

The Grocery Market.

CANDLES—There are no quotable changes. 15@15½c for full weight 4s to 8s per ℔.

COFFEES—A strong advance has taken place in control of markets. Prices here are not quoted higher, but the tendency is an advancing one. We quote Rio cargoes: 12c for common; 13@13½c for fair, 14@14¼c for prime, 14½@14¾c for choice, and 15@15½c for fancy; Java at 19@24c; Laguayra at 13½@13½c, and Mocha at 28@30c.

CHEESE—Trade has recently been cut off in great measure by cold weather. We quote at 9@10½c for skim, and 11½@12c for prime factory, 13½@14c for cream cheddar.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses new, 35@55c for fair to prime; sugarhouse syrup, 45@50c; and corn syrup, 35@35c; sorghum, 30@37.

RICE—Carolina and Louisiana, 6@6¾c for new Louisiana, as to quality.

SUGAR—Prices are steady, and without quotable changes. We quote granulated at 8⅝@8¾c; powdered and crushed at 9c; cut loaf 9¼@9⅜c; off A, 8¼c; extra C, 7¾c; C yellow, 7⅜@7½c; standard brands, New Orleans sugars, open kettle, 6¾@7¼c by the barrel; granulated, 8¾c; clarified, 8⅝@8¾c.

SPICES—Pepper at 15@16c; allspice at 10@10½c, cloves at 20c; ginger at 8@10c; cinnamon, in mats, at 25c; nutmegs at 65@75c; mace at 90c, and cassia at 12c.

The Liquor Market.

There has been a moderate inquiry for Kentucky whiskies, with prices steady and quotably unchanged.

Other articles are stationary.

We quote as follows:

Spring, 1880, sweet-mash free.....$1 70 @.....
Spring, 1881, sweet-mash in b'd.....40 @ 42½
Spring, 1881, sweet-mash free.....35 @ 37½
Spring, 1881, sweet-mash in b'd.....32½@.....
Spring, 1880, sour-mash, free.....2 00 @2 50
Spring, 1881, sour-mash in bond.....45 @ 55
Spring, 1882, sour-mash in bond.....40 @ 50
Spring, 1883, sour-mash in bond.....35 @ 40
Spring, 1879, sour-mash in bond.....3 25 @3 75
Old goods prior to 1879.....5 00 @7 50

HIGHWINES—We quote at $1 13.

FRUIT BRANDIES—Apple-brandy, fall of 1882, $1 90@2 10; new crop, $1 70@1 80; peach-brandy, crop of 1882, $2 50@2 75; new crop, $2 25@ 275.

The Drug Market.

Alcohol, $2 26@2 30. Alum, per ℔, 3½@4c. Calomel, per ℔, 68@70c. Camphor, per ℔, 28@30c. Cochineal, per ℔, 40c. Chloroform, per ℔, 95c. Copperas, bbls, ℔, 1c; copperas, kegs, ℔, 1½c. Gum opium, per ℔, $4 25. Indigo, per ℔, 85@90c. Licorice, Calabria, ℔, 38c. Magnesia, calc., 2-oz., ℔s (Jennings), 35c. Morphine, $3 35. Madder, per ℔, 12c. Oil—Castor, by the bbl, per gal, 21 15c; No. 3 do, $1 30; sweet, 90@95 $1 75; olive, gal, $1 50@3 50; sperm, gal, $1 35; straits, gal, 55c; lank, gal, 48c; bergamot, ℔ (Sanderson's), $2 50; cassia, ℔, $1 20; lemon, ℔ (Sanderson's), $2 25. Quinine, P. & W., ounce, $1 85@1 90; in cans, $1 80@1 85; best foreign quinine, $1 85@1 90; in cans, $1 80@1 85; Cinchonidia, P. & W., per ounce, 85@90c. Rosin, bbl, $3 50@3 75. Soap, castile, ℔, 12@14c. American bicarbonate soda, per ℔, 4½c; soda, bicarb. Eng., casks, ℔, 4¾@5c; soda, sal, ℔, 2½@2¾c; soda, ash, ℔, 3½c. Salts—Epsom, ℔, 2½@3c. Snuff—Ounce packages, $7 per gross; 2-ounce, $11; in tins, 1-ounce, $7 75; 2-oz, $12; 6-oz bottles, $11 per case. Brimstone, by the bbl, 3½@4c per ℔. Flour sulphur, ℔, 4½@4c. Saltpeter, commercial, ℔, 8@10c; saltpetre, pure, ℔, 13@15c. Turpentine, bbl, gal, 37c; turpentine, cans, gal, 40c. Venetian red, Eur... bbls, ℔, 2½@3c; Venetian red, Eng., keg, ℔, 2½@4c. Iodine, $2 50; iodide potassa, $7 50. Cloves, 20c. Rhubarb, powdered, 100@$1.

Miscellaneous Produce.

BUTTER—Prices have ruled steady, with a good regular demand. We quote country common to fair, 12@15c; good to prime, 16@22c; choice rolls, 23@24c. Wisconsin rolls, 25c; dairy, 30c, and choice creamery, 41@42c.

BEANS—We quote prime navy from store at $2 25 ₰ bushel-picked, Indiana country at $2@2 10, colored at $1 25@1 50, and peas at $1@2 per bu.

BEESWAX—We quote at 23c ₰ ℔.

CIDER—We quote crab-apple cider at $10@12, as to quality.

EGGS—The weather latterly has been too cold to ship, and receipts for the same reason have been light. Prices are higher. We quote at 24@25c for fresh arrivals in patent cases.

FEATHERS—Prices are steady at quotations. Mixed at 53½c, and prime goose 60@65c.

FIELD SEEDS—There are no new features. We quote clover at $9 25 for common red, timothy at $1 50, orchard grass at $2, red top at 60c, extra clean bluegrass $1 30@1 35, and fancy at $1 50 per bushel, from store in bags.

FRUIT—There has been a quiet trade at stationary prices. Recently trade in perishable goods has been entirely suspended by the cold weather. We quote green apples at $1@4 50 ₰ bbl for good to choice stock from store, fancy $5, $6@4 ₰ bbl on arrival; dried apples, 5@5½c, and dried peaches 5½@6½c for halves unpeeled, and 4½c for quarters. Cranberries $12@14 for Eastern and $9@11 50 for Western.

GAME—Receipts and offerings have been light and prices have advanced. We quote quail at $1 25@1 50, squirrels at $1, and rabbits at $1 25 per dozen. Mallard ducks, $1.

GINSENG—There are no new features. We quote at $1 40@1 60 for medium to prime.

HIDES AND SKINS—There are no quotable changes.

Prime dry flint hides, ₰ ℔	16	@ .....
Damaged dry flint hides, ₰ ℔	13	@ .....
Prime dry-salted hides, ₰ ℔	12	@ 13½
Damaged dry-salted hides, ₰ ℔	10	@ 10½
Prime green-salted hides, ₰ ℔	8@9	.....
Damaged green-salted hides, ₰ ℔	6½@	.....
Slime green	7	@ .....
Damaged green	5½@6	.....
Sheepskins, butchers'	75	@1 25
Lambskins, country	40	@ 80

FURS AND PELTS—We quote the buying prices of No. 1 skins as follows: Raccoon, 70c; mink, cased, 50@75c; mink, open, 40@50c; opossum, cased, 15c; opossum, open, 15@20c; gray fox, cased, 70@75c; gray fox, open, 60@70c; red fox, cased, 80@90c; red fox, open, 70@80c; black skunk, cased, 80@90c; striped skunk, cased, 25@60c; white skunk, cased, 10@15c; wild cat, 20c; house cat, 10c; muskrat, 10@12½c; otter, cased, $4@5; otter, open, $3@4 50; beaver, $2@4; deer skins, per ℔, 20@25c.

HONEY—We quote honey in the comb at 15c per ℔, and strained at 8@9c and extracted at 11@12c.

KRAUT—Prices are firm at $3 per bbl and $4 75 per half-bbl.

POULTRY—The demand has been gaining rapidly upon the supply latterly, and prices have gained a material advance. We quote hens at $4 25@3 50 dressed, and young chickens at $2 50@3 50, according to size and condition; live, $2 50@3 per dozen. Geese, 25. Ducks, $3@3 50. Turkeys, dressed, 15@16c per ℔.

NUTS—Trade quiet and prices steady. Tennessee white peanuts, 6½c per ℔; red, 6c; Virginia, 10c. Chestnuts, nominal, and hickory nuts at 50@75c.

TANBARK—$11 50@12 per cord on track.

VINEGAR—Cider, $5@6; pure apple, $6, and white wine, $6 per bbl.

VEGETABLES—Trade has been brought to an almost absolute pause by cold weather. Irish potatoes, $1 35 for Bell and $1 50 for Early Rose per bbl from store, and 70@75c for Russets and 90c for Early Rose on arrival. Cabbage $4 50 per crate, or $2 25 per bbl from store. Onions, $1 60@1 75 per bbl from store. Sweet potatoes, nominal.

WOOL—Firm, with nothing doing. We quote grease wools as follows: Medium, 24@26c; burry, 20@22c; black, free of burs, 16@20c; unwashed, 13@15c.

Miscellaneous.

BALING MATERIAL—Firm at previous quotations. Association prices are as follows: We quote jute bagging as follows: 1½ lbs, 10½c; 1¾ lbs, 10¾c; 2 lbs, 11½c; 2¼ lbs, 12½c. Iron ties, nominal.

BATTING—No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; No. 3, 8½c.

CANDIES—Stick candies, 10½@11½c; mach drops, 12@13c; kisses, 12@14c; nut candy, 17@24c; gumdrops, hard, 2@3c, and Arabin gumdrops, 11@12c; rock candy, 10@17c; lozenges, 18@30c; common pan work, 18@22c; fine do, 28@30c; plain cream work, 18@20c; decorated cream work, 16@20c; cordial, good, 22@25c.

CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, BRICK, &c.—Louisville cement, 80c per bbl at mill and 90c delivered in round lots, and 1oc higher in small lots, and lime at 80@85c per bbl. Plaster at $2@2 25 per bbl; plasterers' hair, per bu, 25@30c; Porter's fire brick at $25@30 per 1,000; first and third-class building bricks, $12@18; fancy-shaped bricks, $10@20.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2-lbs, 95c@$1; 3-lbs, $1 10@1 25. Peaches, 2-lbs, $1 35@1 70; 3-lbs, $1 75@2 25. Apples, 2-lbs, 90c@$1; 3-lbs, $1 35@1 60; do, gals, $3 50@4. Blackberries, 2-lbs, $1@1 20. Gooseberries, $1 20. Strawberries, $1 10@1 20. Raspberries, $1 75. Cherries, red, $1 40@1 50. String-beans, 90c@$1. Green peas, 90c@$1 35. Corn, 90c@$1 35. Pineapples, $1 65@2 00. Lobsters, 1-lb, $1 50@2 75. Pears, 2-lbs, $1 30@2 50. Salmon, 1-lb, $1 50@1 70; 2-lbs, $2 75@3. Lobster, 1-lb, $1 75@1 85; 2-lbs, $3. Mackerel, 1-lb, $1 30@1 40. Tumbler jellies, 80@90c. Cove oysters, 1-lb, 60c@$1 10; 2-lbs, $1 25@1 90. Sardines, American, ¼s, $7 50@8 50; ½s, $15. Sardines, imp., ¼s, $14@15; ½s, $25@30. Pie peaches, $1 30@1 40 per doz.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 16@16½c; Sisal, 10½@11c; cotton rope, 14@14½c; trotline, 20½@21½c; staging, 23½c; sash rope, 19@18c; seine twine, 28c.

COAL—Pittsburgh lump, 13c; Kentucky, 10@12c; Laurel, 11c; coke, 9@10c; Pittsburgh coal, afloat, 8½c.

COTTON YARN, CANDLEWICK, CARPET CHAIN—We quote Southern yarns as follows on round lots to the trade, net: No. 400, 9½c; 500, 8c; 600, 7c; 700, 6½c. Carpet chain, white, 16@17c; colored, 21½@22½c; twine, No. 1, 19@20c; No. 2, 17@18c; two-ply, 16½c; No. 3, 14½c. Candlewick, 18@20c; coverlet warp, 22c.

FRUIT JARS—There are no quotable changes. Standard, $7 50 for quarts and $10 50 for half gallons; Mason's, $12 for quarts and $15 for half gallons.

FOREIGN FRUIT

CITY FEATURES.

Far better than quinine is Dr. Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Chill Cure. Merely breaking the chills is not sufficient—the cause must be removed Wintersmith's Chill Cure never fails. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago and Northern Advertisements published to day are of first-class interest, every one.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.—We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever sold, generally superseding all preparations they come in competition with. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

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COURIER-JOURNAL BRANCH OFFICES.

The COURIER-JOURNAL *has established Branch Offices for Correspondence and the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions, and where files of the paper may always be found, as follows:*

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 65 Tribune Building. *F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

CINCINNATI—Northeast corner Fourth and Race sts., Commercial Building. *F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 425 Fourteenth st. opposite Ebbitt House. *O. O. Stealey, Manager.*

CHICAGO, ILL.—Club Room, 4 Grand Pacific Hotel. *Edgar L. Wakeman, Manager.*

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1884.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Buckingham.

Owing to the burning of the Park Theater, in Cleveland, Geo. H. Adams' combination will not appear at the Buckingham this week. All the stage property of the combination was destroyed, and all their dates have been canceled. Manager Whallen at once telegraphed to several cities to secure attractions, and cont acted with the following artists: Warren and Torretti, the Three Deshagtons, Campbell and Nibbie, three Franklins, Prof. O'Reardon, Chas. Davis, Openshaw Family, Satsuma, Tilson and Erroll, Rume and Lindsey, Victoria and Beadleza, and Dillon and Lynch. The usual matinees will be given.

Notes.

JAMES O'NEILL will appear at Macauley's Theater to-night in "Monte Christo."

THE Boston Concert Company will give a concert at the Opera-house Wednesday evening.

THE Boston Ideal Opera Company will appear at Macauley's Theater the week beginning January 21.

IN consequence of the accident on the O. and M. road Saturday evening, in which several of the Yale Glee Club were injured, the postponed concert announced for to-night will not take place. Those who purchased tickets can secure a return of their money on application at the Masonic Temple box office Tuesday morning from 9 to 12 o'clock. Only the regular price of admission will be returned, unless reserved-seat checks are shown. The members of the club now in this city will go East to-day. Messrs. Strong and Crehore, among those badly injured by the disaster, are getting along much better than expected, and at last accounts there was every hope that both of the men would recover. The following, addressed to the editor of the COURIER-JOURNAL, explains itself:

I write to make a suggestion, that all who bought tickets for the Yale College concert will bear them up, and let the expenses be paid out of the receipts and the balance to be paid to the manager of the club. I make this suggestion not because the gentlemen of the club are in need of money, but only as a slight token of regret at not hearing them sing, and of our sincere and deep sympathy for them in their affliction.

T. MOULTRIE MONDEGAL.

PICKED UP.

MRS. KATE KERN slipped down at Shelby and Madison streets yesterday and sustained a fracture of the left leg.

THE English sparrow does not stand up under the frigidity of a blizzard like the well-known snow bird, which the former has sent into exile. A great many sparrows were frozen yesterday, but they attracted a great deal of sympathy and efforts were made to rescue them. Mr. Oscar Leckman, the pharmacist opposite Cave Hill, took one in after it became unconscious, and by a dexterous application of resuscitants restored it to life.

LOUIS LINDA, an attache of the Salvation Army, was found on Jackson street, near Market, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning almost frozen to death. He was reclining on the sidewalk absorbed in repose when Officers Bremer and Ragan sighted him, and called him to consciousness. When asked what he was doing, he replied that he had escorted one of the female members of the Army home, on the Point, and in returning got so cold that he just had to stimulate, but, being unaccustomed to the process, carried it a little too far. He was taken to Clay-street station and thawed out.

MRS. HASDIN, who was found on Second street in destitute circumstances, has been widowed but three weeks, her husband's illness and burial having exhausted all her means. He was a brother of Johnson Hardin, who was on the police force several years, and removed to Chicago about a year ago. He has been following his calling as a painter in that city, and a few weeks ago fell from a scaffold and was seriously injured. Mrs. Hardin has been endeavoring to earn a support for her little family since the death of her husband, but her efforts had not brought much remunerative, and the cold weather found her unprepared for the terrible ordeal. She is very deserving, and the charitable can not find a finer opportunity to extend assistance than her case presents.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mrs. H. Keeh, of Liverpool, is stopping at the Galt House.

Mr. A. V. Goodin, of Elizabethtown, Ky., is at the Alexander.

Mr. W. C. Evans, of Leitchfield, Ky., is a guest at the Alexander.

Hon. Josiah Harris and wife, of Paducah, Ky., are guests at the Alexander.

Messrs. A. W. Scarbrough, W. H. Nowland, Memphis, Tenn., are at the Alexander.

Mr. John Targart will return to Hanover College Tuesday, after spending the holidays here.

Mr. Robert Cantrell, of Lebanon, Tenn., and Mrs. Wooding, of St. Joseph, Mo., were in the city yesterday.

Judge Thomas F. Hargis was in the city yesterday. He left early in the afternoon for his old home, after which it is said that he will go to Florida for a two weeks' trip.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

Bishop McTyiere Preaches on the Growth of Methodism, and Compares it to Other Churches.

CONGREGATIONAL NOTES AND NEWS.

At the Broadway Methodist church yesterday morning Bishop H. N. McTyiere had a select audience in the Sunday-school room to hear his sermon. He read the fourth chapter of Philippians, making comments thereon and offered a prayer, after which he took up his sermon.

"My text," he said, "is the sixteenth verse of the fourth chapter of Paul's letter to the Philippians: 'Nevertheless whereto we have already attained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing.'

"St. Paul was urging the Christians at Philippi to go forward. As an incentive, he held up before them high inducements, high blessings. He did not want them to go in any new way. Some can't think of progress without a new plan. The best progress is by following the same old rule by which the present success has been attained. To-day we propose to tell of the progress of Methodism—its doctrines and its objects. We can not refer to all the great blessings which God has been pleased to shower upon the world through Methodism, nor can we tell of all its glorious doctrines and objects; it will be enough to call up certain cardinal principles of the life and progress of the Methodists. The Methodist church is worthy of the study of its enemies. It deserves the thought of the politician, the statesman and the philosopher. It is so great a fact none can pass it by. The Protestant Episcopal church came to this country in 1607, when the old settlement was made at Jamestown, Va. Among the first houses built there was a church. I saw its fragments some years ago. It was built of brick brought from England. The Episcopals started here 160 years before the Methodists. They had the authority of the Government, being supported to the exclusion of all others. They had much wealth and the prestige of a great name, and yet at the end of the first century of the Methodists we outnumber them fourteen members to one and ten ministers to one. Some say it is easy to enroll members; what else have you? Everything else. Methodists in church property, in schools, colleges and all things rank Episcopals in the same proportion. The Congregationalists started on American soil thirteen years later. When they landed at Plymouth Rock they had a church organized and held a session on the Mayflower. They had the start of Methodism over 140 years. They had colleges and other Christian accessories; yet in the first century of Methodism we have gone so far ahead of them that many Methodists never saw a Congregationalist. We outnumber them twelve to one. And now the Baptists. They are a people I love and can never speak against; of course occasionally we will talk it over about baptism, but we both keep a good supply of water on hand for all church uses. They, like us, are a church of the people. They go to the people. As I travel through this country I see little churches in wilderness places; my first guess is that the church is a Methodist, my next guess is that it is a Baptist. It is almost always one or the other. Now the Baptists began twenty-five years after the Congregationalists, taking Roger Williams in Rhode Island as their start. And yet the Methodists in their first century, counting those of Canada, outnumber the Baptists 800,000, or 1,000,000. The Catholics, who began in this country with Lord Baltimore long before the Methodists, are left far behind in numbers, church property, etc. I am not giving you Methodist figures; I am giving you the cold facts collected by the United States census. These things are worth considering, whether you are a Methodist or not. What does all this progress mean? I will tell you a few things that account for it. First, the doctrines that Methodism offered the people, Evangelical Armenianism. The Methodists hold the universality of the redemption of the human race through Jesus Christ. Jesus died for all. Not that all will be saved. But if they are not saved it is their fault. This is not new to you. Yet 100 years ago it was very new. There were many preachers then who preached that there were a select few born to be saved and the number couldn't be increased. The Methodists fought this till it has, if not altogether retired, become greatly modified. You will find some old preachers now who beat this bag of straw till they warm up and start on their sermon.

Second—The doctrine of justification by faith. This was not new. Luther, the Baptists and Presbyterians had spoken for it, but it had almost become forgotten when John Wesley revived and Fletcher defended it.

"This is the fatal doctrine to Popery." It leaves no place for their priest. These two doctrines were for sinners; the third doctrine was for Christians—the doctrine of the 'Witness of the Spirit.' The old idea was that a Christian could never be certain of salvation. A condition of chronic doubt was the Christian's normal condition. Wesley said we can know that we have passed from death unto life. This was not Wesley's in the sense of his founding it. The Bible contained it, but he pointed it out in the Bible and published it. You need not go all your days in doubt, said he. Wesley mourned and prayed for ten years, but at a quarter before 9 o'clock on a certain day he felt his burden loosed and himself saved forever. Now, everybody can not fix the exact date of their conversion like this; it is not necessary. Some can. This doctrine was good news to Christians; it comforted congregations; it inspired pastors.

"When I went to the great Methodist Ecumenical Council in England I saw the Methodists from all lands. I was the guest of a wealthy one, who, pointing to a venerable church as we rode by, said, 'My father, grandfather and great-grandfather are buried in that old Church of England church.' 'How, then, came you to be a Methodist?' I asked. 'When I was grown, and God converted me, I went to various churches, and found that the Methodist had what I wanted, this doctrine of the witness of the Spirit.' I may add a fourth doctrine—that is, the salvation of the soul from all sin.

"When you love God with all your soul, mind and strength you are perfect. God commands this, and all His commands imply a promise of aid to help fulfill them. Lastly, what are the objects of Methodism? First, it is to realize in individual hearts the idea of Christianity. Second, it is to realize Christian fellowship among its communicants. This is as desirable as pastoral care. Few people can clearly understand an argument. Fewer can make an argument. All understand a Christian recital of experience. Any one can tell an experience. So our class meetings and experience meetings are our powers. Class meetings have also at disappeared in this country, but I found them in full blast in the old country. When I went to Bristol to see the old churches of Methodism, the wealthy lady who met me at the depot with her carriage excused herself en route home and got out to attend her class meeting. Her house was a palatial mansion, but the old Methodist hymn-book had the place of honor there.

"Religion is not selfish. We must be missionaries or send others in our place. God keeps an account with each of us. Why, in the old country, with half as many members, they give six times as much for missions as we do.

"May the Lord help us to realize what it is to bring the world to Christ."

THIRD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

REV. GEO. EDWARD WALK PREACHES THE INITIAL SERMON OF HIS PASTORATE.

Rev. George Edward Walk preached the initial sermon of his pastorate at the Third Christian church yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. His subject was, "Unity in Church Labor," his text being: John xvii., 20-22, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they may all be one, as Thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me and the glory which Thou gavest me I have given them that they may be one, even as we are one."

After announcing the text, Mr. Walk spoke as follows:

This was Christ's prayer a short time before His life went out on the cross of Calvary, that His disciples might understand the true unity that should characterize them in the fulfillment of the great work they were to carry out. The blessedness of union was emphasized by the importunity of the Saviour, and the true idea of union is thus pointed out. There is union with God, who is revealed in Christ, and there can be union with men only through God. For we learn our relationships to our fellow-men only as we understand our relationships and obligations to the Common Father. The union of Christians is effected, then, when the obligation of God separates them from the world. They are in the world, but not of it. Then are they drawn to each other by their mutual obligations to God and relationships to each other. The cohesive power of the church is love—love to God, love to our fellow-men. As we are perfected more and more by the power of love the church will exhibit more of that perfect unity in faith, practice and labor, for which the Saviour prayed. We are to be laborers together with God, bound by the power of love, and thus do we find the true unity of church labor. God is not to do it all; you are not to do it all; I am not to do it all; but we are all to work together, and God will give the increase. This is the true philosophy of church work—the secret of church life. As partners in this great firm, we each contribute our joint share of capital and labor, and God, who gives seed to the sower and bread to the eater, will multiply our blessing a thousandfold. There is a great deal in understanding ourselves—in clearly and intelligently comprehending the nature and extent of the work we propose to do. We are very apt to underrate the importance of church work. As a rule, we take too low and narrow a view of the whole question of church activities. We do not sufficiently realize our obligations as members of the body of Christ. As each member of the physical body has a legitimate function which no other member can perform as well, even so each member of the body of Christ has a work to do that no other member can accomplish for him. It naturally follows, then, that in true Christianity a law is revealed for Christians—that it is the solemn duty of each member of the Church, in order to the preservation of Church unity and the fulfillment of duty, to do everything in his or her power for the advancement of the whole body. Whatever you can do, in the name of the Lord do it. If you can neither preach, teach, sing, pray nor give, still there is some thing that you can do. You can work for the good of others, and always fill your place in the house of God. God never yet blessed an empty pew. If the preaching be but indifferent, then the preacher all the more needs your presence and your prayers, and if it be at all valuable, then you can not afford to lose it. There is great power in numbers. There is influence in numbers. There is inspiration in numbers. True unity of purpose makes strong the Church. It is the strength of union for which the Saviour prayed. There can be no success unless there be this harmony of effort between pastor and people. The pastor does not live who can succeed without the hearty and cheerful support of the church for which he labors. He will always need your prayers, your sympathies and your willing aid in all righteous efforts for the success of the church. Like you, he is but a man, with all the infirmities which cling to men, and you hold very largely in your hands the question of his success or failure.

If we are faithful to Christ and His cause in all true unity of spirit, we may confidently look for others to become enamored of the same blessed cause and to express a desire to go with us. Trusting only in the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation, in the name of God we here set up our banners. More than ever do I believe in the gospel of Christ as the only hope of a perishing world. With me the gospel is invested with awful authority. The seal of the eternal God is stamped upon its every ordinance. More and more have I been led to see that Jesus Christ is the only Saviour and Redeemer.

This is all my hope, all, all my plea,
For me the Saviour died.

DR. EATON

AT THE WALNUT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

A wonderfully good congregation for the night gathered at Walnut-street Baptist church to hear Dr. Eaton's sermon on the text, "Thou Shalt Not Steal." He did not speak of the grossest forms of violation of this command. He defined stealing to be taking from another without giving a fair equivalent. Men, in their desire for good bargains, are dishonest. Any man who wants to get something for nothing is a thief at heart. Lotteries and all forms of gambling are dishonest, and church raffles are the worst of all. If men will commit sin, let them not to so in God's name. To be Bible-honest is much more than to be lawhonest. Great monopolies and "corners" are violations of the command, "Thou shalt not steal." The speaker condemned all shams, imitations, adulterations in clothing and food, saying that the men who did such things were thieves in the Bible sense. No man can love money greatly and be an honest man. For an employer to underpay his employes is stealing, and for an employe to fail to give his best service to his employer is also stealing. The employe who dawdles over his work, or who dissipates so as to unfit him for business is dishonest. A professional man who fails to give his patrons what they pay for in the way of service steals from them. The politician who draws his salary and does not perform the duties of his office, and who devotes his talents, not to the welfare of the people but to keeping in office, is a thief, and of the worst type.

Merchants often make young men dishonest. They want clerks and salesmen who will help them defraud their customers. They are to be honest to the firm but dishonest to the public. And when they learn the lesson well they turn round and steal from their employers. Such men reap what they sow. Any man who will swindle the public will swindle his employer if a good opportunity offers. Business crookedness is excused under the plea, "I must live." It is a base plea. What would be thought of a soldier who would fly from the battle-field and excuse himself by saying, "I must live, and I might die if I stayed yonder?" But men can make a living nonestly. Parents, teachers, preachers, all who neglect to render service that can rightly be expected from them are thieves. It is stealing to make debts one has no reasonable prospect of paying, or to dodge the prompt payment of honest debts. There are no bankrupt laws nor statutes of limitation in God's government. The Bible pronounces a special curse on those who withhold the hard-earned wages of the poor. The meanest theft is to steal from those who are helpless and to whom the law gives no redress. No command is more generally violated than "Thou shalt not steal." Few, if any, can claim to have kept it perfectly. For this, as for all sin, there is a remedy. Repentance and faith in Christ will bring forgiveness and regeneration, and to this the speaker earnestly urged his hearers.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DR. WITHERSPOON'S NEW YEAR'S WISH TO HIS CONGREGATION.

A fair congregation gathered at the First Presbyterian church, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. Dr. Witherspoon announced that the condition of the gas was such that no service could be held at night, which he exceedingly regretted. The text was from the Third Epistle of John, second verse: "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth." He said: "In many of our book-stores and private dwellings you have seen during the week a variety of beautiful New Year's cards, bearing appropriate mottoes expressive of the wish of the sender for the prosperity, health and happiness of the person to whom the card is sent; but on none of them have you seen a more beautiful motto than the one contained in the text. It was sent by the Apostle John to Gaius or Caius, a dear personal friend and a man eminent for his piety, hospitality and liberality. Having received from you during the last fortnight many beautiful and substantial gifts, significant of your love and esteem, I desire to reciprocate by returning you this as the offering of my heart, my New Year's wish. My wish and prayer for each one of you is that you may 'prosper and be in health, even as your soul prospereth.' You will notice that the Apostle refers to two very different kinds of prosperity. One is outward and material; the other is inward and spiritual. The one is the prosperity of the body; the other is the prosperity of the soul. The elements that make up the prosperity are analogous in each case. We ordinarily call a man prosperous whose possessions are increasing, whose business is increasing, who has more wealth than he had a year ago. So the soul prospers as it gains more of 'the unsearchable riches of Christ,' as it becomes 'rich in faith,' as it receives more and more 'inheritance among all of them which are sanctified.' We call a man prosperous who is rising in the world, who has new patronage and new friends, holds high r office, or has been promoted to a more exalted sphere. And so there is a promotion in the Scriptural world by which a man gets nearer to the throne, has higher rank in the realms of 'spiritualities and powers in heavenly places,' becomes more and more like Jacob, a prince having power with God. Health also enters as an essential element of prosperity. A man may largely increase his revenues, his retainers, his friends, but if he is gradually succumbing to a fatal disease you would not call him prosperous. So there is a soul health and a soul disease. There are soul maladies, deliverance from which is an essential element of soul prosperity. Many other thoughts are suggested by this theme, such as the following: Worldly prosperity and soul prosperity do not often go hand in hand. Soul prosperity is much more important than worldly prosperity. Many who neglect the prosperity of the soul for that which is outward and temporal, lose both. The highest type of character, the highest order of life, is that in which both temporal and spiritual prosperity combine. The man who as he grows in wealth and influence grows in grace and good deeds, is the blessed man, his life is the blessed life. This Joun wishes for Gaius. This, with all my heart, I wish for each one of you. May the year 1884 be one of prosperity in both these senses. I dare not ask the first without the second. It would not be safe for you. It might prove your ruin. At all events it would be a responsibility which you could not meet, a talent which you could not rightly use unless your soul should be prospered as your outward circumstances prosper. Accept, then, my New Year's wish and prayer. May God fulfill it to each one of you."

CONGREGATIONAL NOTES.

ONE person joined the Chestnut-street Baptist church yesterday.

DR. WILLITTS preached last night on the "Advantages of Winter."

THE Mission schools yesterday were larger than the parent schools.

Two persons joined the Broadway Methodist church yesterday morning.

SERVICES will be held every night this week at Broadway Methodist church.

DR. WEAVER baptized three persons last night at Chestnut-street Baptist church.

ONLY seven churches observe the Week of Prayer with nightly services this week.

BROADWAY Methodist church took up a collection for the poor yesterday morning.

WALNUT-STREET Baptist church contributed $200 55 to the Students' Mission fund.

REV. W. E. POWERS has resigned the charge of the Beechland church, in Jefferson county.

THE Chautauqua Circle holds an important meeting to-night in the First Christian church.

THERE will be preaching at the Walnut-street Presbyterian Church this evening and every evening this week.

DR. WEAVER came home from his revival service at Mt. Sterling after having forty-one additions to the church.

MOST of the churches had preaching yesterday in their Sunday-school rooms instead of the church rooms, which were too difficult to warm.

THE Young Ladies' Aid Society of the Broadway Methodist church meets to-day at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at Mrs. Martha Tucker's, No. 1,126 Eighth street.

THE Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the First Christian church held a short session yesterday afternoon. This society has raised more money for missions than any other in Kentucky.

THE Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians have Mutual Insurance Associations, and now the Baptists have organized one. Rev. W. H. Felix, D. D., is President, and J. H. Gray manager.

THE Dorcas Society of Broadway Methodist church meets Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. All members who can't attend are asked to send suitable contributions, as there is great need among the poor.

AT the First English Lutheran church the week of prayer will be observed. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. O. O. Waltz. Subject for to-night, "Praise and Thanksgiving." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock."

BEGINNING on Septuagesima Sunday, February 10, Rev. Dr. Courtney, of Boston, will conduct a mission in Christ church, which will be continued for one week. Each day there will be three services, and the mission will be the joint work of all the Episcopal parishes of the city.

AT the conclusion of Bishop McTyiere's sermon yesterday at the Broadway Methodist Church, the pastor, Dr. Rivers, earnestly invited people to join the church. Hon. J. W. Sifton and wife, of Canada, came forward and joined. Bishop McTyiere welcomed them on behalf of the Southern Methodist Church.

THE new constitution and roll of members will be presented at the Ministerial Association to-day at their meeting in the Y. M. C. A. building, No. 431 West Walnut street. Dr. Geo. L. Curtiss, of Indiana, will lead the discussion on "The Discipline of Church Members." He will be followed by Dr. T. T. Eaton and Rev. H. K. Fenner.

THE Week of Prayer began yesterday. The daily subjects are:

Monday—Praise and Thanksgiving.
Tuesday—Confession of Sin and Prayer for Cleansing.
Wednesday—Prayer for Families and Teachers.
Thursday—Prayer for the Church of Christ.
Friday—Prayer for the Nations.
Saturday—Prayer for Home and Foreign Missions.

Explosive Water-boxes.

The epidemic of explosive water-boxes in cooking ranges continued yesterday in various parts of the city. At the residence of Mr. Joseph Auerbacker, on Hancock and Washington streets, considerable commotion was created early yesterday morning by the water-box letting go with forcible effect. The windows disappeared and a piece of the fractured stove came in contact with the colored cook, striking her a glancing lick in the mouth, dislodging two teeth and inflicting a severe wound. Mr. Auerbacker was passing through the room at the time and was spattered over with mud and soot, but was not injured. The cooking range was crumbled up so thoroughly that the fragments were easily shoveled up. A similar catastrophe occurred on Broadway, injuring a cook, and arrangements were made to have her taken to the hospital, but she did not reach that institution.

Marie Colombier's Book.

[*New York Times.*]

We are indebted to the publishing department of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* for an advance copy of "Sarah Barnum," Marie Colombier's alleged biography of Sarah Bernhardt. The *Courrier* has imported a large edition of the book, which many French readers will doubtless desire to peruse. It is difficult to understand how the issue of such a volume should have been permitted in Paris. It is not only quite untranslatable for the entertainment of the English public, but is altogether unrivaled in point of downright nastiness by the most *pornographique* productions retailed on the boulevards since France has been under republican rule.

Burnett's Toilet Articles.

The leading toilet articles of Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, comprise Burnett's Cologne and Fiorinel for the handkerchief, Cocoaine for the hair, Kalliston for the skin, and Oriental Tooth-wash. These have become very popular, and are used by the principal artists of the drama and opera. Patti and Neilson both testify over their autographs that they have adopted the use of these elegant preparations, and they especially recommend the Cocoaine and Cologne. Burnett & Co. are also the makers of the purest and most delicious flavoring extracts for the cuisine.

CHICAGO & NORTHERN

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